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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

LITERATURE

Travels in Canada and the States of New York and Pennsylvania—[*Reisen in Canada, &c.*]
By J. G. Kohl. (Cotta, Stuttgart.)

ON no colonial possession of the empire can the eye rest more rejoicingly than on Canada, to which the state visit of the Prince of Wales attracts so much attention. Towards Canada England has been truly a mother-country—not seeking to use it for her own advantage, but governing it almost always with a view to its own welfare. If we set aside some acts of severity—or, we may even admit, of injustice—in the earliest period of her possession, when the encouragement afforded by the French to the American revolt had naturally awakened a feeling of suspicion towards our new French subjects, the affairs of Canada have been administered almost invariably on just, humane, and conciliatory principles. After the insurrectionary movements of 1837 and 1838, the Government, to its great honour, though completely victorious in the struggle, far from riveting the chains on the vanquished (if such a phrase be not too violent a figure of speech for the negative grievances of the *habitans*), suffered the occurrence to open its eyes to abuses of which it had not before been aware, and of which it immediately commenced the needful reform.

"*Quoique nous étions battus*," said an old Canadian to our traveller, "*ça nous a fait du bien*." The French colonists were by degrees placed on the same footing as those of British descent; they obtained the same political rights, and care was taken that in public appointments no regard should be paid to nationality. Many of the highest offices in the country are now filled by French Canadians, the public revenue is entirely at the disposal of the Canadian Parliament, and to the whole population, French and British, an ever-increasing liberty of local self-government is permitted.

The result of this wise and liberal course is shown in the perfect reconciliation of the two races, and the assurance that instead of finding in the former a secret enemy, ready to conspire with foreigners on the first opportunity, our Sovereign has in the French Canadians the most important counterpoise to foreign influence. There does, indeed, it is said, exist among the more juvenile members of the community a small party which goes by the name of the *Rouges*, and they may possibly look with some longing towards the more dashing and obstreperous independence of their republican neighbours; but the majority of the French *habitans* are decidedly Conservative, and have a salutary fear that the go-ahead Yankees would be likely, if they got the country into their hands, to "improve the French off the face of the earth."

But besides the pleasant emotion of self-approval with which the mother-country may regard her American possessions, she cannot but rejoice, for the sake of humanity, that so wide a portion of the American continent should be secure from the bitter and blighting curse of slavery, and exist as a harbour of refuge to the unfortunate negro when afflicted beyond endurance—a harbour not to be reached, however, without such serious risks as make it unlikely to be sought in any but extreme cases. Even for the sake of the slave-owners themselves, as it appeared to the sagacious traveller before us, it is desirable such a safety-valve should remain open.

Mr. Kohl has now traversed—not without profit to himself and his readers—a considerable portion of the earth's surface. He may almost say with Ulysses—

I am become a name
For ever roaming with a hungry heart;

—and his writings are nearly as well known in England and America as in his own country. In many respects we regard him as a model traveller. He possesses the observant and reflective faculties in due proportions,—is thoughtful enough to know what use to make of the facts that present themselves, yet never so possessed by theory as to have his observations confused;—not at all given (according to the well-worn joke) to evolving a camel out of the depths of his consciousness, yet able to infer a good deal concerning the structure of the beast from the study of small portions of its anatomy.

Mr. Kohl's tour in America was a very extensive one, and some of its records have been already noticed in this journal. The present volume relates chiefly to his Canadian journey by Albany, Burlington, and Lake Champlain to Montreal, Quebec, the settlements on the Ottawa, the "Lake of the Thousand Islands," Lake Ontario, Toronto, Lake Simcoe, and back by Niagara to New York. He had proposed commencing it by a steamboat passage up the Hudson, but as it was the month of October he found that only night-boats were running; the pleasure travellers had almost ceased, and the men of business, who still came in crowds, preferred passing those lovely and picturesque shores in the dark, by way of saving time. He decided, therefore, to make the trip by rail; and as the line runs close to the river-side he did not lose much by the change of plan. His quick eye caught immediately on starting an indication of American acuteness.

The newsmen or newboys, instead of worrying the passenger with their wares when he is intent only on his place and his ticket, and other cares that crowd on him at starting and leave him little leisure to think of newspapers, take a passage on the train with the rest, being pretty sure that it will *pay* to do so. After awhile *ennui* always creates an appetite for the intellectual provender they have to dispose of:—

The little newboys had their stock of political, commercial, serious, and humorous literature carefully stored up in some corner, and as soon as everybody was comfortably seated, and the train in motion, undertook from time to time an excursion through the flying community, and whenever they saw anybody yawn immediately presented their enticing wares, and apparently did a good stroke of business. They very often bring with them, also, a selection of the newest books, and afford thus no trifling assistance in the diffusion of the most recent literary productions. The American books are all calculated for quick and convenient use on railroads, and in other situations where the reader is likely to be helpless. They are all neatly bound and ready cut; not like our German books, which we buy in the most inconvenient form possible, namely, in loose sheets, and then have to wait a fortnight for the binder. Once there came hurrying past our carriage a little fellow, with flying hair, and a quantity of printed quarto sheets hanging over his arm, who threw them, right and left, into the lap of every passenger. I read the paper, and found it contained a collection of notices and praises of the book of a certain well-known traveller in Africa, taken from many newspapers and periodicals. I had scarcely got through the many variations on the one theme, namely, that there could be no more interesting employment in the whole world than to read this gentleman's book all through, when the little literary Ganymede aforesaid made his appearance

at the opposite door to the one where he had formerly presented himself, but moving with rather less freedom and celerity than before, for he was carrying a whole pile of volumes, radiant in new gilding, and presenting them as he had before done his criticisms, right and left. "What is that?" I asked.—"The 'African Travels,' sir, that you have just read the praises of—costs only half a dollar the copy."

At the colossal hotel at Albany it struck the traveller, as it does us, as rather surprising that the vast tables were served by troops of white republican damsels, all under the command of a gentleman of the unfashionable complexion. This sable superintendent "received every guest at the door with decorum, and even dignity of manner—just the medium between too great devotion and too great self-assertion, which a gentleman is accustomed to observe." He also kept a vigilant eye on the movements of his troops of attendant maidens, who were distributing tea, coffee, tongue, ham, mutton-chops, &c., with the celerity of practised players dealing cards. A similar phenomenon of an army of fair waiters, under a negro officer, was seen at Burlington, and here the Yankee master of the hotel professed the utmost esteem for his black assistant, as well as for another of the same race in his service, declaring him to be "a real Uncle Tom."

Mr. Kohl first touched Canadian soil at the northern end of Lake Champlain; and even to him, rushing through the country on the wings of steam, the change of nationality was immediately perceptible in a certain quiet, old-world aspect of things, as remote as possible from that of the brilliantly wide-awake citizens of the Great Republic. But he had little time for philosophizing before he came in sight of the "Silver Town," as Montreal is called, from the plates of bright tin with which the roofs of houses and churches are covered, and which in the dry climate of Canada retain their brightness a long time.

When I saw Montreal on a dull day, I thought this epithet a little exaggerated, but, afterwards, when I saw these tin-covered houses and churches glittering in the last rays of the setting sun, and seeming sometimes to glow with internal fire, I became of quite a different opinion.

Many of the social arrangements of Canada are, of course, copied from those of America, and the hotels retain the same republican character,—according to which society is all, and the individual nothing. The guests, *en masse*, are magnificently served; and if you let yourself be drummed into the banqueting room with the multitude to the sound of the gong, you are fed and waited upon by a whole army of attendants, with the most energetic attention. But if, as an individual, you wish for so much as a cup of broth, you may wish for it a long time. While, as one of the crowd of guests, suites of apartments fitted up with princely splendour are at your disposal, when you withdraw your own personality into a little cell with four white walls, you may ring, and call, and sigh in vain for the assistance of one of the throng of servants of the great public.

While passing along the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, which forms the boundary line between Lower Canada on one side, and New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire on the other, Mr. Kohl gleaned a good deal of information illustrative of the early history of colonization in these districts. Here is "The History of a Piece of Land"—Shortly after the period of the American Revolution, a Mr. Maccomb undertook, with a few companions, a hunting and canal voyage on the St. Lawrence, and made himself acquainted with the previously

almost unknown districts now constituting the northern part of the State of New York. They stood in very ill repute at the time, having formed part of the country of the Iroquois, and never been entirely subjected either by French or English, but having remained as a kind of desolate battle-field between them.

At the time of this canal voyage there lived upon it only a few scattered Indians, the poor remains of the once numerous and valiant tribes; and on the maps of the time it figures as a completely white spot, adorned by a sort of fancy painting of the sources of the Hudson, of which no one knew anything. Mr. Macomb, however, discovered (about the year 1796) that it contained magnificent forests, a fertile soil, and many fine sites for future villages and towns. He associated himself, therefore, with a partner, who got together a capital of about 200,000 dollars, and proceeded to the execution of his project. The financial condition of the State of New York, as, indeed, of all the other States of the Union at the time, was deplorable, and the offer of Mr. Macomb to purchase three millions of acres of its waste land was gladly accepted. An agreement was drawn up, by which he became the purchaser of a tract of nearly five thousand square miles, between Lake Ontario and Montreal, at the not very exorbitant rate of about 43d. per acre. The original document was shown to Mr. Kohl,—it was on parchment, with a great waxen seal of the arms of New York (of that period), on one side a sun rising among mountains, and on the other a rock, against which the waves were dashing, with the motto "*Frustra*."

The associates now commenced a land speculation on a grand scale. They wrote and diffused as widely as they could a description of their new acquisition; they travelled to Europe to find colonists and purchasers, and they formed companies in England, France, and Holland, of which one took from them half a million of acres, and another a hundred thousand, while smaller parcels were sold to private individuals. The descendants of one of the partners, whose family is one of the first in New York, is still in possession of no less than 200,000 acres. He explained to Mr. Kohl the principles on which he proceeded in the administration of his estate.

I sell my land usually under very easy and inviting conditions. I desire only to find vigorous, industrious men, of good character. I don't care whether they have capital or not, and according to these instructions my agents have to act. I leave my settlers time to look about them a bit, to make themselves a home in the wilderness, and to put by a little towards the payment of the purchase-money. How and when the payment is to be made, I leave entirely to them. I require no interest for arrears, for I consider the labour they expend on the land is so much rent that they pay me; and as long as the purchase-money is not paid, it remains, of course, my property, which they are thus constantly improving. They are overlooked by my agents, and if they do not seem very ready with their work, we require them to clear a bit of forest, or make a few little bridges, or put up a barn. Sometimes the settler will move off after having lived on the land for ten years, without having paid me a penny; but he has left me meadows for marshes, corn-fields for forests, and houses and farm-buildings, where before there were only thick woods, so that I find my account in the transaction, and can sell the land for a much higher price the next time.

Mr. Kohl bears on many occasions pleasing witness to the virtues of the old French Canadians. They are, he says truly, generally regarded in the world as a horribly superstitious, stupid, and idle people, mere hindrances to the march of progress,—mere dark spots on

the bright intelligence of the community by which they are surrounded. The traveller is, therefore, agreeably surprised when he enters one of those "seats of darkness," a French Canadian village:—

It was Sunday when we entered the Côte de Neige (a little French village not far from Montreal), and as the Canadians in their observation of the day adopt the view that God has appointed it both for prayer and recreation, it is chosen as the special day for visiting friends and relations. The roads were covered with pretty little one-horse chaises, going to and returning from the different villages; and in the cottages and before the doors we saw everywhere groups of the villagers engaged in friendly gossip. We ventured to enter one of the cottages, one of the humblest in appearance, and were immediately understood and welcomed. An ancient dame, the mother or grandmother of the house, observed, as she placed a chair near the fire for the stranger, "Eh bien, je comprend Monsieur est voyageur, et il veut voir comme on vit en Conodo," for this, not Canada, is the appellation of their country among them. Many other words have undergone a similar transformation; and *voir*, *savoir*, and *croire*, have become *voir*, *savoir*, and *crodre*. The present Canadian peasantry are, as is well known, the descendants of soldiers, fur-traders, and all kinds of adventurers; and that such simple, modest, upright people should be the issue of such a parentage, is a strong proof that human nature has, under some circumstances, just as strong a tendency to purify and improve itself, as, under others, to become demoralized and degenerate. There was a numerous family of various ages assembled in the cottage; and they and their habitation were brilliant with cleanliness and snow-white linen. It was indeed Sunday, but the weekday dresses that I afterwards saw did not disgrace the holiday attire. I could not help expressing my admiration at the order and neatness of everything around me to the mother of the family. "Vous êtes bien bon, Monsieur," she replied; "mais l'ordre et la propreté, ce sont des qualités bien naturelles. Une famille malpropre! Ah, Dieu préserve! Une famille malpropre serait bien remarquée dans notre village, et je croia c'est le cas dans tout le Conodo."

Perhaps we may see in this and similar accounts cause for revising those rather hasty generalizations concerning the necessary connexion between Catholicism and dirt, which have formed the subject of many a good Protestant homily from travellers in Switzerland and elsewhere. Wishing to see whether his favourable opinion of the French Canadians was shared by their neighbours, Mr. Kohl consulted one of them, an inhabitant of a village on the Ottawa, which contains not less than six different churches, religions, and nations, and received a very satisfactory reply:—

"Oh, these Canadians! Sir, I assure you, they are a fine, honest, and manly set of people. It is true there are some among them that are like others; but on the whole the Canadians are most honest and *gentel*. There are no liars, thieves, drunkards, and blackguards among them. When I first came into the country no Canadian would care to shut his door, and none would ever think about an oath or a paper if you bought a piece of land of them. Since the revolution of 1837, the custom of shutting doors has become more general. But still, their houses are always open for the poor and the stranger. If you ever, sir, have lost your way, or feel tired, go to a Canadian house if you can find one. They will make you as comfortable as they possibly can. That is what the Canadians is, sir!"

Here is another little sketch of this Idyllic life:—

I never go through a Canadian village without looking through the open window into the neat dwellings, at the groups of inhabitants at work, or chatting about the fire. When we got to Beauport (a village not far from the Falls of Montmorency), some particularly interesting affair seemed to be going on, and when we saw a long procession

of gaily-dressed men and women entering a house, we stopped the carriage before the wide-open doors and looked in. One of the men standing about seemed to object to this, and asked, "What do you want there, gentlemen? What business have you there?" As we were convinced that no Canadian *habitant* ever speaks rudely, unless he thinks he has good cause, I replied, "Monsieur, nous sommes des étrangers; c'est aujourd'hui la première fois que nous sommes venus dans ce pays. Vous célébrez des noces, n'est-ce pas, Monsieur?"—"Ah! ça, c'est très bien, Messieurs; descendez, descendez toujours, et entrez. Soyez les bienvenus. Oui, sans doute, ce sont des noces!" We alighted and looked into the house, and at the company. I think I have never seen such well-dressed, well-behaved, handsome and cheerful-looking guests at a peasant's wedding before. There were good-tempered and hale old men and women, fine young fellows, and crowds of pretty girls; and, in the midst, the be-garlanded and happy, but dumb and embarrassed, bridal pair. Here were the "good old times," that we sometimes hear of in romance, not in pen and ink, or oil and canvas, but in flesh and blood and reality before us. October is, it appears, the season for weddings, when everybody, who is not married before, marries, in order to be settled "warm and comfortable for the winter." This nuptial pair was one of four that were, according to custom, going about from house to house, and from one relation to another, to pay their wedding visits.

The settlements of the French Canadians can generally be distinguished, we are told, at a considerable distance from those of the Americans, by the houses lying close to each other, instead of being scattered far and wide. The *habitant* has no ambitious longings for thousands of acres, but likes to nestle among his friends and neighbours, to have his church within sight, and his children, if possible, settled round him. The Yankee, more self-reliant and self-sufficient, cares not for neighbours, would rather be without them, indeed; he looks into the future,—"sees the vision of the world, and all the wonders that shall be," and can dispense with present comfort. With respect to his children, he accepts, as a law of Nature, the separation from them at the earliest possible period. The traveller ventured to put some questions to an old French farmer, concerning his domestic management, and was told that his daughter had been for some years working at her *trousseau*,—that his two sons were employed on board a steam-boat, but brought their father all that they earned.

"Et je leur ramasse tout ça dans un coffre bien solide. This capital is growing every year, and very soon my eldest son will be able to buy land and marry. I have my eye on a little farm for him—the bit of land up there—close to my house. Then my son will get himself a wife, and come and live near me. By-and-by my second son will do the same; and if I cannot find land to suit him, I will divide my own with him."—"Your children do not seem to be like the Americans, who leave their parents directly, and go and settle somewhere on their own account!"—"Ah, Dieu préserve, Monsieur! Je déteste ce système là! Non, non, Monsieur; j'aime avoir mes enfants autour de moi, tout près de moi, comme une poule ses petits."

In all this the good *habitant* was, according to M. Kohl, to be regarded as a representative man. No one in the village (which was in a new settlement on the Ottawa) had more than forty acres of land, and five-and-thirty were thought a good farm. But the land was all nicely cleaned, and "not a stone to be found in the fields."

The chief want of Canada—that of sufficient means of communication—is now about to be supplied; and whatever hopes of prosperity may hitherto have been entertained for it may now probably be multiplied tenfold. To the

many looking only at the light of the fair daughter "Com Here rough

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many blessings it has to offer to those who are looking for a new home, there appears to exist only one drawback; and that is one that falls lightly on a well-fed and well-housed population. England may look with pride on so fair an offspring; and her fine American daughter may echo the invitation to Jaques:—"Come hither, come hither, come hither! Here shall you see no enemy but winter and rough weather."

Historical Recollections of the Reign of William IV. By A. J. Maley, Esq. (Hope.)

THE two sons of George the Third who succeeded their father on the throne have not yet had historians equal to the task of representing them individually; or of elucidating the mysteries of the various administrations which carried on the government in their respective names. George the Fourth, as Regent and King, was not ill served by his Premiers. They were all men of mark:—Spencer Perceval, Lord Liverpool, with a possession of office only inferior in duration to Pitt's, George Canning and the Duke of Wellington;—Lord Eldon and Lord Lyndhurst, both men sprung from the people, sons, in fact, of good "working" men, were his Chancellors;—and among their subordinates, as well as colleagues, were aspirants to fame whose career carries with it a moral in which the ambitious and disappointed man might well find comfort.

But to moralize is not, just now, our vocation. Pursuing our outline of the Cabinets of the kingly sons of George the Third, we have only to add, that the Wellington Administration was in office on the death of George the Fourth, in June, 1830, but gave way to the Grey Cabinet, with Brougham for Lord Chancellor, in the November following. Earl Grey resigned in May, 1832, when outvoted in the Lords on the Reform Bill, but he resumed the Premiership in a week, and held it till July, 1834, when he was succeeded by Lord Melbourne. The Cabinet, of course, continued Whig. The great temporary return to Tory principles was effected by the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel at the end of the last-named year, the Duke of Wellington having assumed the provisional government of the country till the Baronet had returned from Italy. This Ministry, which restored Lord Lyndhurst to the woolsack, only kept together for a few months, yielding place and power to a second Melbourne Administration, which, with Sir C. Pepys (Lord Cottenham) in the Chancellorship, survived till the reign of Victoria was two years old. It was then shaken out of place by the Tories for a day or two, but ultimately recovered itself, and "held on" until its final dissolution, in 1841.

From 1830 to 1837, under the most peaceful of our kings, the country passed safely through more than one crisis; and securely surmounted danger which menaced her at home as well as abroad. The reign of William opened unseemly enough, for at his half-crown-ation, as that rather shabby ceremony was called, neither the Princess Victoria nor the Duchess of Kent was present, nor had any preparation been made in anticipation of the Heiress-presumptive attending on that solemn occasion.

William, however, was highly popular, the more so as his predecessor was not regretted by the people. William the Fourth was the "sailor king," and his subjects were inclined to like him merely on that account. He was of a good-tempered turn, and his condescension was landed when he admitted pursers to the honour of being presented at Court. He was a thoroughly English king, proved, as it was supposed, by his speedy and summary ejection

of all foreigners holding places at Court. There was a spirit of fun in him, too, which pleased the most loyal, even when it was played off at their own expense,—as, for instance, when the lieges were one evening lustily calling for "the King! the King!" in front of St. James's Palace, and they as lustily cheered the old gentleman whom (as they afterwards heard) the tired monarch had ordered to stand out on the balcony and represent him in the twilight.

The effort of the Opposition to pass a Regency Act was the first symptom of the troubled complexion of this reign. The declaration of "the Duke," that the people did not need Reform, and that things were very well as they were, led to the embittered hostilities and the various triumphs and downfalls which ensued. The conduct of the Whigs, however, who as resolutely passed over the claims of O'Connell to promotion at the Irish Bar as the Tories had done, was quite as fatal to the tranquillity of the country as the anti-Reform policy of the Tories themselves. It stimulated the demagogue to agitation, whose only advantage could be in pecuniary profit to himself, for he was as well aware as any man, that a Repeal of the Union was really as probable as our return to the Heptarchy. The ill-blood which arose at this time, when great political questions were being treated, assumes now an appearance of exaggeration. Queen Adelaide was hooted through the streets because a leading paper had pointed her out as an opponent to the enjoyment of popular rights; plans of insurrection were put on paper by men in office, or longing for it, and who hoped to attain ultimate ends by treasonably putting an armed country in active antagonism against the Court. It was a time, in short, when men appeared to act more by selfish impulse than on principle, and when mob-law was so recognized that for one night at least, that of the illumination for the final success of the Reform Bill, the entire city of London was in possession of an ochlocratic force which no authority restrained. On the morning after this hurricane swept through the streets, the houses in the latter which had exhibited no symptom of rejoicing for the accession of Reform, looked as if they had been stormed and sacked by a cruel enemy. The masses never showed themselves so unworthy of their political emancipation as on the night on which its advent was "celebrated."

The great event of the reign of William was undoubtedly the Reform Bill. It accomplished, by legal means, a revolution which, in despotic countries, or in those unworthy of constitutional privileges, is effected by rash and sanguinary proceedings. If it did not effect all that was expected from it, the bill at least satisfied the great majority of the people, and these, or their descendants (for the period of a generation has passed away since then), cannot be aroused to such another agitation as that by which the Reform measure was carried.

After this subject all others of William's reign are presented to us in calmer colours; but they were stirring subjects nevertheless. They included the Repeal agitation, the dealing with the Irish Church temporalities, and that coercion law for Ireland which the Whigs themselves found necessary, though they had denounced it as oppressive when it was proposed and adopted by the Tories. Irish affairs left ample room for very pretty quarrels, and with other means for annoying those who were in power, by those who were not in place, they were applied to as many personal as public ends, till the old King, who would have granted any privilege to the people which their representatives might think proper to recommend,

quietly passed away from the turmoil, and so got very well rid of it. He was not a bad king, nor was he wanting in spirit. Early in life, on his return from his first voyage, he refused to avail himself of permission to return to the Royal Palace, so hateful to him was that nursery system of restraint under which George the Third and Queen Charlotte kept their sons. Had the royal couple looked as closely after the princesses, they would have been less lively young ladies, and there would have been less shaking of heads among Windsor gossips. Among these princes, Prince William Henry emancipated himself at birthday celebrations, and even cautious little Burney exhibits him to us drinking hard and swearing loudly. As a sailor, he was one of good promise; but his opportunities were few, and idleness at home drove him into that connexion with Mrs. Jordan, whom he treated more liberally than the world gave him credit for, and on whose children he conferred distinctions of which the same world considered they were scarcely worthy. As king, he prized tranquillity, and loved ease and simplicity like an unassuming "Roi d'Yvetot." He wished to enjoy himself in his own way, and was willing that other men should do the same; just as he invariably fell asleep over the wine, but hoped, on awaking, that every gentleman had taken care of himself. The character of the Court was but a little more splendid than that of the King's house in his ducal days at Bushy. Among the Queen and ladies plying their then fashionable worsted work, he loved to tell domestic stories of a jocosely quality; he "potted" a good deal; played his rubber, and was a favourable specimen of the good-natured squire, having nothing in him of the majesty of a king. Nevertheless, he had the spirit of a gentleman; and when Lord Molyneux spoke insultingly of him and the Queen at a Liverpool meeting, and afterwards appeared as a guest at the King's ball, the King requested him not to appear at Court again. In fact, William had the stuff in him of an old English gentleman, and enjoyed more felicity as "Squire" at Bushy, challenged by butcher-boys to run his cob against their ponies, than he ever experienced at Windsor or St. James's, where he was trammelled alike by the splendour, the trouble, and the responsibility of his position.

Mr. Maley's book is a register of facts, rather dryly posted, and unenlivened by a single anecdotal illustration or sketch of individual character. We had hoped that the title, 'Historical Recollections,' implied his having something new to tell from his own experiences; but the book seems to have been compiled for the assistance of his own memory of times through which he had passed. It may render the same service to others who have lived through that period, but it certainly is not likely to be attractive to persons born since the era on which it treats. We do not commend it even to the former class of readers. They will find no efficient portrayal of William Henry in the writer who dismisses him with remarking that he conceives "William the Fourth has some right to be placed in the very scanty ranks of good kings, although certainly not entitled to occupy a very prominent position. His virtues, it is true, were rather of a negative character." . . . "and although in the long catalogue of his predecessors it would not be difficult to find many worse, we doubt if it would be possible to discover any better monarch than William the Fourth." By which we are to understand that the best of kings has some right to be accounted a good sovereign, but has no claim to prominence of

position among the pretty good. Perhaps not. It is Mr. Maley's affair.

"*The Eagle's Nest*" in the Valley of Sixt; a Summer Home among the Alps: together with some Excursions among the Great Glaciers. By Alfred Wills. (Longman & Co.)

This is another of those Alpine books, the publication of which is rapidly forming a peculiar group in the literature of travel:—a book, moreover, not without its peculiarity. Mr. Wills claims to be, in some sort, a discoverer of the Valley of Sixt,—the beauties of which have, apparently, been too generally overlooked. So much have they struck him as to have tempted him to purchase and proprietorship. He is about building a house there, the district—far off as it seems to fancy—being virtually as accessible as the north of Scotland was some twenty years ago. In all his enjoyments and projects he was encouraged and assisted by his wife, who, indeed, is answerable for some of the pages and the illustrations of this volume. Mrs. Wills died a few months ago, painfully and unexpectedly. The book is dedicated to her memory. Grief takes many forms of solace. To some, such immediate and intimate revelations and recollections as we find in the Preface will appear more sudden and explicit than is agreeable. They must give the book, to all, a tinge which distinguishes it from the generality of narratives for the use of summer tourists.

When noticing 'Peaks and Passes' (on its publication) it was impossible to avoid pointing out how large a share in the delight of these Alpine adventures is taken by mere desire to dare perilous feats which no one before has accomplished. Separating with honour from among amateur climbers and scramblers, experienced men of science, whose investigations cannot be too minute, too thoroughly supported by collection,—we cannot but feel that there is a large leaven of recklessness for the sake of recklessness, mixed up with much enjoyment of nature and of scenery. This especially applies to the glacier excursions, many of which cannot be attempted without grave peril to life, the bodily fatigue of which is tremendous, and the pleasure dependent on the inscrutable caprices of Alpine weather. All these things tell characteristically enough on the guide-class, by whose intervention such terrible pleasures are only to be enjoyed. Something akin to the fascination of chamois-hunting naturally grows into the nature of the mountaineer. He has not only to carry out old and well-approved plans of travel, but is encouraged to dare and to devise in order to satisfy the appetite of explorers to whom a pleasure is sweet in proportion as it is new. 'Memoirs of the Guides' would not be a bad subject for some member of the Alpine Club, especially if he can write so well as Mr. Wills. It will be seen that our author is answerable for this suggestion in the pages from which we draw the following sad story:—

"The glaciers of the Mont Rouan are interesting to those who care about the great names in Alpine story, as the scene of the tragedy which closed the career of the adventurous Jacques Balmat, the hero of Mont Blanc, perhaps the hardest and most indomitable mountaineer that ever drew breath, even beneath the shadow of the Alps. He had, unfortunately for himself, contracted a habit of gold-seeking, which kept him poor all his life; and he had long had an idea that in some veins, apparently of carboniferous earth, which streak the calcareous precipices near the glaciers of Mont Rouan, gold-ore might be found. In the month of September, 1834, being then no less than seventy-two years of age, he started, accompanied by a single chasseur

of Val Orsine,—one *Pache* by name,—on his perilous tour of discovery. He was seen the following day, in company with the huntsman, making his way towards the head of the Fond de la Combe. Late in the afternoon they reached a solitary hut, called La Cabane des Bergers de Moutons, perched on one of the largest of the patches of grass already mentioned, and here they passed the night. The next day the hunter returned alone, and Jacques Balmat was never seen again. His companion betrayed great reluctance to answer any questions concerning him; and, when pressed, always asserted that they had separated in the morning, Jacques Balmat making his way towards the glaciers, he returning in the other direction, as the old man insisted upon going into places of such danger that he dared not follow him. Of what befell Balmat after they parted, he declared he knew nothing. The Val Orsine man stuck to his story whenever interrogated, and unsatisfactory as his manner was always felt to be, nothing could be discovered to contradict his account; and there the matter rested till fresh light was thrown upon it by an incident which illustrates curiously the state of society at Sixt, and the nature of the objects of primary importance in the eyes of the village politician. Years after this occurrence, a disclosure was made by a man who, at the time Jacques Balmat disappeared, had been Syndic of the commune, an officer bearing the same title as the chief person of the commune at the present day, but then deriving his authority from the fact of his being the nominee and representative of the central administration, not, as now, from being the free choice of popular election. This person now divulged for the first time, that the day after Jacques Balmat was last seen, a peasant of his commune had informed him, that on the previous day his two children had been playing on the grassy slopes on the northern side of the Fond de la Combe, near the Chalets de Boret, when they beheld a man, who had been apparently creeping along the naked face of the rocks opposite, above a great accumulation of broken blocks of ice, which had been pushed over a precipice by the advance of the glacier, suddenly fall and disappear in a chasm between the rock and the ice. Influenced by motives which the reader would scarcely guess, and which it would appear were shared by his informant, the Syndic strictly charged the children never to breathe a syllable of what they had seen, and threatened them with all the undefined terrors of the law if they ever ventured to tell the story to any one else. The children were young, and probably living at a solitary chalet, where they had no one but their parents to talk to, and either forgot or only faintly remembered the incident, or were imbued with a salutary respect for so great a personage as the Syndic, and the secret had been kept to that hour. The ex-Syndic was well aware that the relatives of Balmat had made anxious but fruitless searches for his remains, and that some sort of suspicion of want of candour had fallen upon the Val Orsine hunter, and, whether his conscience at last smote him, that he had suffered him to remain so long under a cloud, or for what other reason does not appear, but he now for the first time told this story to the then Vice-Syndic of Sixt. The Vice-Syndic communicated the intelligence, first to Jean Payot of Chamouni, and afterwards repeated it in the presence of my informant, Auguste Balmat. The children in question were inquired for, but it seemed they had left the neighbourhood. The spot, however, from which the figure had been seen to fall, a little green oasis in the desert of rock, was pointed out; and a fresh expedition was organized, on an extensive scale, from Chamouni. Among the explorers were Auguste Balmat and several other relatives of the deceased, and one Michel Carrier, the artist of the great plan in relief of Mont Blanc known to visitors at Chamouni, and a tolerable draughtsman. With incredible difficulty, and taking the utmost precautions against accident, they succeeded in reaching the green knoll near and at the side of the glacier. Here they found below them a precipice, and at the foot of this the broken masses of ice shot over the edge of the platform on which the glacier rests. Auguste was tied to a rope, but found it impossible to descend the face of the rock, or to get any nearer

to the chasm which had received his great-uncle. He described it as a black gulf, the bottom of which he could not see, into which a stream issuing from the glacier was thundering, and stones and blocks of ice, broken off as the glacier poured over the ridge, were continually falling. All hope was therefore finally abandoned of the possibility of finding any traces of the great pioneer of Mont Blanc. Carrier, however, took a sketch of the spot, and the party returned to Chamouni. Some time afterwards he and Auguste Balmat went together to the Val Orsine. When they drew near to the hunter's cottage, Carrier went on alone to the door, and asked Pache if he had seen Balmat, adding, 'I expected him somewhere about here; he is gone to seek minerals.' The man answered that he had not seen Auguste, but invited Carrier to sit down and wait for him. Half an hour afterwards Balmat came by, as if casually, and asked if Pache had seen Carrier. The hunter insisted on their taking a bottle of wine, to which they assented, on condition that he should come to Val Orsine and dine with them. Accordingly the three adjourned to the inn at Val Orsine, where they sat down to dinner, and Balmat and Carrier took care to ply the old hunter freely with wine. When it had begun to tell upon him a little, and the suspicious reserve he always maintained in the presence of those whom he associated with Jacques Balmat had a little worn away, Carrier, who was sitting beside him, suddenly pulled out the sketch he had taken at the Fond de la Combe, and laid it before him, saying, '*Connaissez-vous cette image?*'—The hunter, taken off his guard, started back, exclaiming, '*Mon Dieu! voilà où Jacques Balmat est péri!*'—'What, then,' said Carrier, 'you know where he perished?'—The man appeared confused for a moment, and then recovering his habitual caution, said, 'No, no, I know nothing about it; but I saw the scene near which I left him, and it struck me as the kind of place he might have fallen down.' He then got up, and no entreaties could prevail upon him to stay; and by no artifice could he be induced to approach the subject again. It is not difficult to understand that an ignorant peasant, fearful of being charged with having had a hand in the death of Jacques Balmat, should have imagined that his safety lay in pretending absolute ignorance of every circumstance connected with his fate; but the conduct of the Syndic, to whom the whole mystery was known, requires to be explained a little more in detail. It is not easy for a person unfamiliar with the Alps to conceive the importance justly attached by the members of a mountain community to their forests. Not only do they depend upon them, and upon nothing else, for their supplies of fuel and for their building materials, but also for the still more important service of at once breaking up into detached portions the accumulations of the winter snow which falls upon the area they cover, and of forming a protecting barrier against the avalanches hurled from the heights above them. These avalanches bring with them not merely snow, but rocks, stones, and debris, and sweeping over the unprotected mountain sides in prodigious volumes and with incredible velocity, nor unfrequently tear off large portions of mould, and kneading it up with their own substance, cover the comparatively level ground which finally arrests their progress, with a compound of earth and snow. When spring comes round and the snow melts into water, the land is covered with a thick deposit of mud, through which it will perhaps take two or three seasons for the herbage beneath to force its way; so that even if houses, men, and cattle be out of the reach of the avalanche, it may do damage enough to impoverish a whole neighbourhood. Anything, therefore, which tends to the destruction of their forest ramparts, is regarded by the peasantry as a deplorable calamity. * * Jacques Balmat was a noted gold-seeker, and, despite his ill-success, enjoyed considerable reputation throughout the communes near to Chamouni as a person of great knowledge and experience on such subjects. The moment the Syndic heard that the children had seen a man fall down the precipice of Mont Rouan, he conjectured that Jacques Balmat, who had been seen in the valley a day or two before,

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had been searching for gold in that neighbourhood, and that it was he who had met with the terrible fate described by the children. A vague local tradition had long been current, which asserted that gold was to be found in the valley, and that some Swiss adventurers had even made their fortunes by working it; but little heed was paid to the story, and no one had assigned to the popular notion any particular locality. If Jacques Balmat were once known to have selected a definite spot for his researches, his example would be followed; and the discovery which had been frustrated by his tragical death would be accomplished by others. Mines would be opened, vast quantities of wood would be needed to smelt the ore, the interests of the valley would be sacrificed to the influence of persons who could gain the ear of the authorities at Turin, and their forests would be destroyed to feed the cupidity of strange adventurers. Such was the train of thought which passed through the mind of the wary Syndic, and determined him, at all hazards, to suppress every trace of facts which might put future gold-hunters on the right scent."

To other Englishmen who are tempted to try cottages of their own among the Alps, as summer retreats, the narrative offered by Mr. Wills of his difficulties in settlement will be helpful and instructive. It was long, he tells us, ere he could get his title; anything like purchase being seriously and systematically opposed by a large body among the valley-people in Sixt. The Church did not like the idea of an heretical Englishman building a miniature Exeter Hall within its borders. The priest and his "following" set their faces resolutely against Mr. and Mrs. Wills, and the proprietor had to pay very dearly for his few acres,—something like double the market-price. The expenses of conveyance, however, rendered heavy by delay, opposition, remonstrance, memorial, must seem fabulously small to any one aware of the brilliant rapidity with which England's Circumlocution Offices, official or professional, run up their bills for weary words on skins of parchment,—for consultations, the argument of which is to impede agreement. Yet more: when the Englishman, with true British perseverance, did carry his point, had paid for his acres, and began to lay the foundations of his mistrusted heretical summer retreat,—nothing, he assures us, could be more cordially neighbourly and less selfish than the behaviour of every one in the Valley, even of those who had been the most staunch of his opponents. The site itself seems full of beauty,—the scenery to be as grand and bold as Alpine scenery should be,—but to possess some amenities of its own; as in the fir forests, where the trees spring, Mr. Wills assures us, not from that fine, bare, soil which is habitually the groundwork of the pine, but from a tender carpet of green turf. Last winter the vale was ravaged by terrible floods, and the inhabitants entreated Mr. Wills to get up a subscription in relief of those who had suffered thereby. Wisely, he declined to do this; but has hurried the publication of this volume, he says, with the idea of turning some English gold into the direction of the sufferers from the inundation.

The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars: with a Vocabulary of their Language. Edited by Martin Luther in the year 1528. Now first translated into English, with Introduction and Notes, by John Camden Hotten. (Hotten.)

THERE are only two classes in society who have any claim to the title of vagabonds, or wanderers; and they are the very cream of the cream and the very dirt of the dirt. The aristocracy at one end of the stick of civilization,

the tramps at the other, divide the trade of travelling—the profession of cosmopolitanism between them. While the middle classes go on, from year to year, in a steady mill-horse kind of circle—from suburb to office, from office to suburb—The Right Honourable Sir James Baggs, Bart., is flying with his family from country to country; and "Jem Baggs," with his clarinet, is moving on from village to village. There is no difference in principle and habit between the two men, except that they run on different levels. The tramps' lodging-house conducts the same kind of business as the hotel of a thousand beds, and the *table-d'hôte* is only a higher order of "cook-shop." To be here to-day, and somewhere else to-morrow; to live like a commercial traveller, without the annoyance of samples or transactions; to mix with many men, hear many languages, and see many places; to feel that you have no master, no settled hours of work, and possess the liberty to come and go, are attractions for all real vagabonds, whether dirty or decorated. The philosophy at the bottom of all this is a determination to break the monotony of life. Half the crimes in the world, half the sickness, and half the actions, are produced by a want of mental activity, a restless desire to do something that is not precisely *work*; a feeling that it is necessary to kill time. There are few minds that can settle down in a parochial compass, can feed upon the natural history of the place they live in, or rest contented with a "journey round their room." They want excitement, action, change; perhaps, as Mr. Mayhew suggests in his 'London Labour,' because they feel a great determination of blood to the surface of their bodies, and consequently a less quantity sent to their brains.

The thorough vagabond never changes his character or habits. You may start a distressed epic poet in the coal, coke, and potato line, but you can never convert a real vagabond, and stop his wandering. Hundreds of people must be familiar with this fact in their own family circles, without going to history. When you go to history, it only proves the same thing. There is the notorious case of Mr. Bampfylde Moore Carew, who is known as the "King of the Beggars." He came of an ancient and honourable family in Devonshire. He ran away from school at the age of fifteen, and joined a gang of gipsies; and though many attempts were made to reclaim him, he lived with these wanderers until his death.

The people of the backwoods—half farmers, half hunters—never care to come back within the borders of civilization; and thousands of the settlers (or unsettlements, as they ought to be called,) in the Western States of North America, prefer to pull up stakes, and go further back amongst the Indians every ten years, rather than remain, in a district becoming planted, with industrious emigrants. There are people, even in London, who show something of this feeling, who are always moving their homes from place to place, and who are the first to try and live amongst the "carcasses" of a new neighbourhood. This vagabondism is at the bottom of most voyages of discovery; of most expeditions of conquest; of most plans of colonization. It animated the invasion of England by the Romans (to go no further back); the Norman occupation; the seizure of India by Anglo-Saxon rulers, and hundreds of similar starting-points in history. These are its grandest manifestations,—the occasions on which the beggar, the pirate, and the brigand mostly work in masses, and so become elevated to the rank of heroes. If you wish to see vagabondism in its meaner and more individual form, you must tramp about the country with an observ-

ing eye, or dip into old English writers like Harman, Harrison, and Decker.

As a picture of vagabondism in Central Europe, during the early part of the sixteenth century, this volume is a useful contribution to the history of manners and customs. It is interesting as being connected with the name of Martin Luther, and edited by him during the most stormy period of his life: and it is doubly interesting, because it tells us nothing extraordinary or new. The theorists have argued, and the dramatists—those worthy of the name—have felt, that human nature is the same in all ages and in all countries; and here is another proof that they are right. The rogues and vagabonds of Germany in Luther's time, are the same rogues and vagabonds we see to-day, with the same tricks and the same love of deception. As the translator says,—

"The stroller, or 'Master of the Black Art,' is yet occasionally heard of in our rural districts. The simple farmer believes him to be weather and cattle wise, and should his crops be backward, or his cow 'Spot' not 'let down her milk' with her accustomed readiness, he crosses the fellow's hand with a piece of silver, in order that things may be righted. The Wiltners, or finders of pretended silver fingers, are now-a-days represented by the 'Fawney Riggers,' or droppers of counterfeit gold rings,—described in works treating of the ways of vagabonds. 'Card-Sharpers,' or Joneses, are unfortunately for the pockets of the simple, still to be met with on public race-courses and at fairs. The over-Sinzen-goers, or pretended distressed gentry, who went about 'neatly dressed,' with false letters, would seem to have been the original of our modern 'Begging-Letter Writers.' Those half-famished looking impostors, with clean aprons, or carefully brushed threadbare coats, who stand on the curbs of our public thoroughfares, and beg with a few sticks of sealing-wax in their hands, were known in Luther's time as Goose-shears. * * Another class, known amongst London street-folk as 'Shivering-Jemmies,'—fellows who expose themselves half-naked, on a cold day, to excite pity and procure alms—were known in Luther's time as Schwan-felders,—only in those days, people being not quite so modest as now, they stripped themselves entirely naked before commencing to shiver at the church-doors. Those wretches, who are occasionally brought before the police magistrates, accused of maiming children, on purpose that they may the better excite pity and obtain money, are, unfortunately, not peculiar to our civilized age. These fellows committed like cruelties centuries ago. Borrowers of children, too,—those pretended fathers of numerous and starving families of urchins, now often heard howling in the streets on a wet day, the children being arranged right and left according to height,—existed in the olden time,—only then the loan was but for 'All Souls,' or other Feast day, when the people were in a good humour. The trick of placing soap in the mouth to produce froth, and falling down before passers-by as though in a fit, common enough in London streets a few years ago, is also described as one of the old manoeuvres of beggars."

As the history of this little book may not be familiar to every antiquarian reader, we give it in Mr. Hotten's words:—

"The 'Liber Vagatorum,' or 'The Book of Vagabonds,' was probably written shortly after 1509, that year being mentioned in the work; it is the earliest book on beggars and their secret language of which we have any record,—preceding by half a century any similar work issued in this country. Nothing is known of the author other than that it was written by one who styled himself a 'Reverend Magister, nomine expertus in truffia,'—which proficiency in roguery, as Luther remarks, 'the little book very well proves, even though he had not given himself such a name.' None of the early impressions bears a date, but the first edition is known to have been printed at Augsburg, about the year 1512-14, by Erhart Oeglin, or Ocellus. It is a small quarto, consisting of 12 leaves. The title:—*Liber Vagatorum; der Betler Orden: is*

printed in red. The title-page of this, as of most of the early editions, is embellished with a woodcut,—a facsimile of which is given in this translation. The picture, representing a beggar and his family, explains itself. At the foot of the title is printed in black: *Getruckt zu Augspurg durch Erhart Oeglin*. The little book was frequently reprinted without any other variations than printers' blunders (one edition having an error in the first word, 'Lieber Vagatorum') until 1528, when Luther edited an edition, supplying a preface, and correcting some of the passages. In 1529 another edition, with Luther's preface, appeared at Wittenberg, and from this, comparing it occasionally with the first edition by Ocellus, the present English version has been made. Nearly all the editions contain the same matter; nor do those issued under Luther's authority furnish us with additional information. With regard to the Vocabulary, however, I have made, in a few instances, slight variations, as given in two editions of the 'Liber Vagatorum,' preserved in the Library at Munich."

It makes slang literature quite respectable, to find a dictionary of cant terms edited by a great religious reformer, and its preface wound up with the ejaculation:—"So help us God! Amen." The impostors gibbeted in the book after this pious wish, amount to more than thirty distinct orders of vagabonds. As friars were beggars, and beggars were friars in the sixteenth century, there is nothing remarkable in Luther's connexion with this volume. The translator (author and publisher rolled into one) has added much in the way of elucidation, and evidently possesses a thorough knowledge of all matters connected with cant literature. The book is carefully got up in the Roxburghe style, and is not displeasing to those who are not bitten with bibliomania.

A Hand-book to Reigate, and the adjoining Parishes of Gotton, Merstham, Chipstead, Betchworth and Leigh. By R. F. D. Palgrave. (Reigate, Allingham; London, Willis & Sotheman.)

THERE was one man who had a good word to say for William Rufus, namely, his brother-in-law Warren, who received at his hands one of the most acceptable gifts that ever happy man received from his wife's brother,—the lordship of that wide tract of beauty, known by the name of Reigate Manor. Although that precious portion of our precious country has since that period passed into the possession of various owners, the device of the Warrens is perhaps more frequently seen than any memorial of the other Lords,—and the checky or and azure on public-house posts serves, at least, to remind us of the august family which once largely profited by holding the monopoly of licences for tipping. Those other Lords were the fighting Fitz-Alans, the Mowbrays, the Derby-Stanleys, the Howards—greatest of all he of Effingham, the admiral who chased the Armada from sea to sea,—the Sackvilles, the Monsons,—of rather boisterous and buccaneering memories,—and from them, by forfeiture, to James the Second. The noble manor thus returned to the Crown, from which it had departed in the reign of the second William. From the hands of the third of that name—the last of our kings who exercised the old prerogative of alienating, at will, the hereditary revenues of the Crown,—Reigate Manor passed, in grateful acknowledgment of service rendered (when service was at once most valuable to one party, most perilous to the other), to the Lord Chancellor Somers. His enemies, of course, envied him this brilliant possession, and abused him for it accordingly; but he held it on, nevertheless, and though he had no child to whom he could bequeath it, he left it to his sisters,—the son of one of them, plain James

Cocks, ultimately succeeding. By the descendant of this gentleman, Charles Somers Cocks, Earl Somers, the inheritance is at this day enjoyed; and that it is worthy of being enjoyed any traveller may satisfy himself, who, instead of dashing by Red Hill, on his way to the dreary Continent, will descend at that station, and explore a district unsurpassed for beauty, from Reigate to Betchworth Clump, and from the Clump right away to the home of Evelyn, at Wotton.

Some of these old proprietors were rough-spirited fellows,—alike to superiors, equals, and inferiors. The Warrens defied the king himself, when called upon to show the title by which the land was held; and while they hated and outraged the law, they courted and carried off their neighbours' wives. In the latter respect, with a spice of vengeance added, the Mordaunts were not far behind the Warrens. It must be said of the latter, however, that they were not without a certain feeling of generosity:—John de Warren gave to that extremely nice gentleman, his cook, and also to the cook's wife, for various pleasant duties rendered to him, the noble estate of Flanchford; for this, Master Brice, the cook, had merely to pay one pound of cumin at Christmas,—savour of the dish tossed up by him and Alice at some Yuletide banquet. Brice must have been a notable man in his day; but his name has almost disappeared before those of other celebrities, in and about the locality. Here Fox first preached the Gospel by a Protestant interpretation,—here Shaftesbury wrote his 'Characteristics,'—here Ben Jonson is said to have found holiday for his brain and stomach,—here Usher died,—and here Eugene Aram lived for awhile, unconscious that the hemp was fast approaching to that consistency of rope by which he was to be strangled. Poor knave! there seem to have been less gentle ruffians than he here, who almost as richly deserved hanging:—

"The Rev. Mr. Pottle, one of the Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, officiated in this parish, happily only for two years, between 1738-40. 'He was a man very fond of company and drinking. One Sunday after Divine Service in the afternoon, he came to the Swan Inn with his black gown on, and got quite tipsy. He quarrelled with one of the company, and went out into the street and stripping off his gown, threw it down and said, 'Lay thou there, Divinity, till I have beat this man.'"

This does not seem promising for the intelligence of the place; but all Surrey clergymen did not resemble Pottle. The parish library was founded so long since as 1701, by Andrew Cranston, the vicar. All the rich people round contributed towards it, and more than that,—"Russell, the blacksmith, gave the bar and fastening to the window; and Ward, the Reigate carrier, cheerfully carried all parcels gratis from London to the library." Well done, honest Russell and worthy Ward! Ye did more than the mistaken gentleman who added to the collection that very lively book, Bugg's 'Quakerism drooping.'

There are, however, books of a superior class to the above, and some even rich and rare, in the collection, which fostered an intelligence that does not seem to have decayed,—seeing that at the last Examination before the Oxford delegates, Reigate had a greater per-centage of successful students than any other locality in the kingdom.

As usual, the most ignorant people in the district are, probably, the tombstone cutters; but wiser men are said to be sometimes blunderers too. Take, as a sample, this paragraph in connexion with the church at Chipstead:—

"Within the Altar rails lies buried Alice, eldest daughter of the 'judicious' Hooker, the author of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity.' Her tombstone affords

an instance of the frequent inaccuracy of monumental inscriptions, for her father is described as Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Salisbury, though he was distinguished by neither of these dignities. As this lady survived her father forty-nine years, Isaac Walton is wrong in supposing that she died in early youth."

Better no tomb at all, than a memorial which carries an untruth; and yet, mortuary inscriptions are accepted as evidence in our superior Courts—as far, at least, as dates and genealogy go; but we suppose those tribunals do not admit them as evidences of character. Among those who lie without a monument—although he expressly required his successors to raise one—is the brave old Admiral Howard of Effingham, whose name and deeds we have ever fancied were honoured in the numerous grand, gaunt, old majestic Spanish chestnuts which abound, from his old residence all the way to Dorking. His family, save in a poor coffin-lid registering, have not cared to comply with the request of the man who saved his country—saved it by his foresight as well as by his courage. Here is a passage, the moral of which is especially recommended to those who fancy safety is too dearly purchased by pecuniary sacrifices, in order to maintain power to resist a foreign enemy. Effingham recollected that, in the days of King John, Louis le Dauphin had been, for a time, lord of Reigate Castle itself, and he was not disposed to see a second foreign master's flag flying from the old walls:—

"To his patriotic firmness a debt of gratitude is still owing from us, as it involved the very preservation of our country.—The Armada, as is in everybody's recollection, received a foretaste of the tempestuous destiny that awaited it, on its first departure from Lisbon. So thorough was the damage then inflicted, that the attempt seemed indefinitely postponed. Consequently Queen Elizabeth, with the frugality that formed such a marked element in her character, directed the disbanding of our Fleet. Her prudent councillor, Lord Effingham, interposed; 'used freedom to disobey her orders' for the dismissal of the sailors, and begged leave to retain all the ships in service, though it should be at his own expense.—His foresight was justified, and the need of our not too extensive preparations was fully shown by the appearance of the Armada within the Channel; and but for the courage exhibited at the Council Board, the Spaniards might have found us almost at their mercy."

Of all the celebrities of this locality, the Vanquisher of the Armada is among the most worthy of being remembered; and he is none the less dear to our memories because his family have raised no worthy memorial to indicate where his bones lie in honoured repose. He is one, however, of many; and a traveller with this book in hand may traverse a line of beautiful country, read of its heroes, learn the nature of the soil which he crosses, and acquire a fund of useful general knowledge, and a bank of health which will last him to and beyond his next holiday trip. Books like the one before us are likely to induce a taste—certainly to afford facilities—for travelling in home districts; districts yet unfamiliar to many who annually cross the Channel to explore localities less worthy of a visit, and less capable of affording enjoyment.

Records of Roman History on Roman Imperial Coins. By Francis Hobler. 2 vols. (Nichols.)

WE receive with pleasure these two portly volumes, which have been long expected, and do credit to the zeal and perseverance with which Mr. Hobler, so well known among us for his long official duties in connexion with the Mansion House, has employed his leisure

hours in the collection and description of his cabinet of Roman coins. We think he has chosen a good subject for illustration, and that he has carried out his intention with success. If there be in our minds any source of regret, it is that he has not enriched his volumes with a number of engravings proportionate to that of the coins which he describes. Mr. Hobler must be well aware that in no science more than in numismatics is the Horatian couplet true—

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quam que sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

One good plate, containing a dozen well-selected specimens, is really more valuable to the practical numismatist than many pages of description, as it tells to the eye, above other things, what no description can ever tell, the exact state of preservation of the object depicted. The possessor of the medal may be easily induced to exaggerate the perfection of his piece; but the hand of the skilful artist will generally be found to correct and to modify this tendency. It is true, indeed, that Mr. Hobler has given a good many woodcuts—admirably executed by Mr. Fairholt—from some of his best and most curious types,—but these are interspersed through the volume, and therefore, necessarily, lose much of their value, because they cannot be seen together and at one view, which is the peculiar advantage of plates of coins, as contrasted with copies of individual specimens. Mr. Hobler's work contains a record of nearly all the most remarkable coins from Cneius Pompeius to Tiberius Constantine,—that is, for the whole period of time which may fairly be designated under the title of Imperial Rome, together with a full—and generally accurate—description of a vast number of distinct types belonging to each of the monarchs who ruled during these ages,—with a special object of illustrating, as far as possible from such records, the principal events, the life and the manners of that portion of Roman history. Nor, indeed, is a work of this kind unnecessary or devoid of considerable general interest, though the range of it is in some degree a limited one. The practice of numismatic writers has, hitherto, with some rare exceptions, been too much devoted either to mere dry catalogues or to monographs, embodying some few selected coins of one particular ruler or of some one place. Little, if any, attempt has been made in England to do for any one great class of coins what Eckhel aspired to do for all; and though Mr. Hobler's work falls short of the range and grasp of his great predecessor, yet, as an attempt to do this in some degree for the coins of Imperial Rome, it justly deserves its meed of praise. In England we have, indeed, but few works of this kind that can in any sense be called readable,—the best of the class by far being that of Admiral W. H. Smyth, which is however limited to the largest size of copper coins, usually called by numismatists "Large or First Brass." Mr. Hobler's volumes, on the other hand, offer a detailed account of every size and form of the Roman Imperial coinage, and demonstrate that his cabinet must have considerable numismatic value, even if looked at simply as a nearly complete collection of a class of coins the majority of which are not rare. It may easily be conceived that, in such a case, value depends mainly on the completeness of the collection, and Mr. Hobler's chief success as a collector is shown by the fact, that he has been able to obtain and to arrange appropriately the few rare and scarce types that fill the intervals among the more abundant and common ones. For these reasons we think that Mr. Hobler's work will find students among many who are not purely numismatists; and we should ourselves be glad to see an undertaking

of the same kind for many other branches of the science, of more artistic beauty and excellence, than any the Roman series can pretend to. Something of the kind has, indeed, been done in the case of the late Col. Leake's 'Numismata Hellenica,'—though we are inclined to doubt whether this work be not of too learned and exclusive a character to be of real interest to any but the practised numismatist. There is no doubt, as Mr. Hobler has pointed out, that the consideration of a complete series of Roman coins does afford, with more truth than can be alleged of the coinage of any other nation, a clear insight into the social condition of the people, of their wealth, their acts, and of their government:—

"Starting [says he] with the rude and heavy As, and following the series of coins leading up to the fine types that commence with the reign of Augustus, thence tracing the series down again to the small and badly-executed coins which make their appearance in the reign of Gallienus, we have from an artistic point of view an epitome of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire. With but few wants, and those of the simplest character, and confined almost entirely to the necessities of eating, drinking, and fighting—for the latter was a necessity to him, and the element of his greatness—the early Roman was well content, if the treasury coffers were filled with the primitive description of money, the As. When luxury had increased the number of his wants, the polished Roman of the time of Augustus found in the money of his day, a more ready means of satisfying his manifold exigencies than if the pristine system of barter had still prevailed. Advancing onward to the later days of the Empire, the reckless and feverish haste in converting material into negotiable forms, or, as it may be expressed, the turning of the principal into interest, regardless of the future and of its claims, is clearly shown by the slovenly and careless execution of the coinage; while the immense number still existing of the Small Brass, which then became the principal medium of circulation, points with equal distinctness to the loss of that simplicity of life which characterized the Roman under the Consuls."

Again, he remarks, that—

"as would be anticipated from the character of the people under consideration in the following pages, the greatest historic interest is centred in the military types of the different Emperors. In this respect we have ample means of testing the value of these records of Roman History, and most satisfactory is the result; for, on comparing the course of events in any one reign as depicted on the coins, with that detailed by historians, we not only find each incident corroborated, but we are also frequently introduced to passages in the life of a man unnoticed by the historian, who, perhaps, was biased in the view he took of contemporaneous and misinformed on past events. Nor must the quality of this corroborative and supplementary evidence be overlooked. No errors have crept into the text of these chronicles through the carelessness, or *nimium diligentia*, of transcribers: we have the fact itself, simple, and, however much perverted from the truth at the time it was indelibly recorded, at least free from false lights that might have been thrown upon it by historian or commentator, whose work would have been equally open to objection on the ground of want of veracity."

For illustration of the history of finer classes of ancient Art, it is true that Roman coins do not possess equal value with those of the Greeks. Yet, if we comprehend under the name of Roman money the coins struck, during Imperial times, by the great towns of the colonies, we have at once a series, from the study of which very interesting and important artistic results may be deduced. How much may be made out on one branch of study alone, has been recently pointed out by Prof. Donaldson, in his admirable work on 'Architectura Numismatica.' We now learn that many of the best types, of which he has given representations,

were taken from the rich cabinet of Mr. Hobler. To that gentleman, therefore, is justly due the credit of having made the selection which has proved so valuable to Prof. Donaldson. Many individual facts of historical interest are recorded on the coins which have been mistated or overlooked by ordinary historians; and, for the determination of an intricate or perplexed chronology, no evidence is so good as the dated Imperial money. Rulers who would be ready to falsify everything else,—who debased their money in the most shameful manner,—seem religiously to have placed on their coins the true dates of the transactions recorded; and this, too, in cases where the alteration of a single letter might have ante-dated or post-dated an event many years.

The domestic economy of the Empire is well shown on these coins—as, especially, the shipping and importation of corn, the modes of transport adopted and the conveyances used; and almost all the more ordinary implements required for domestic, agricultural, mechanical, or sacerdotal purposes, are accurately depicted. With these we may notice the representations of arms and armour, which are generally admirable.

With regard to the actual beauty of workmanship, we are inclined to think that Mr. Hobler is willing to give a somewhat too high standard to his favourite series:—

"Such [says he] is the skill displayed in many instances by the artist, not only in the execution of the design, but in the design itself, and such is the elegance and refinement of the latter, that it is difficult to believe the artists were not brought to Rome from Greece, where alone the beauty of form was thoroughly understood and appreciated. Indeed, I would challenge a comparison of the medallions of Antoninus Pius, p. 448, Marcus Aurelius, p. 494, and Lucilla, p. 566, with any medallions of the present day, both for beauty of design and, making a proper allowance for disparity of ages, as a specimen of die-engraving."

There is no doubt that the larger Imperial coins do show good instances of that kind of Art which is essentially Roman, just as truly as do the remains of the temples, bridges, aqueducts, and roads demonstrate the vigour and ability of the Roman mind. Still, none of the more strictly artistic Roman works bear any comparison in beauty with those of ancient Greece. Even the best Roman statues are unquestionably copies from Greek originals; moreover, were undoubtedly, in many instances, the work of Greek artists resident at Rome or in the great cities of her colonial empire.

But, if we do not agree with our author in this exalted estimate of the beauty and artistic character of his favourite Roman coins, we are quite as ready as he to acknowledge their value in many other particulars. Thus, we believe they far more correctly reflect the character of the people to whom they belong than do the coins of any other people, even than those of the Greeks. If wanting in the graces of beauty and workmanship, there is no ideal treatment to interfere and obscure truth. That this is so any one may satisfy himself who looks over a series of them with a view of studying the portraits of the Emperors. Thus, who can doubt that he sees the men as they really were, when he scans the varying lineaments of such faces as Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Domitian, or Caracalla; and that, though on a scale so reduced, the vices that disgraced an Otho or a Vitellius are as manifest on the coin as on the best executed bust?

No country has, in fact, so long or so interesting a collection of individual portraits as Rome exhibits on her Imperial money. If, then, it be true that there were no other sources of interest in them besides these, such a work

as Mr. Hobler's, describing them fully, would be worthy of the labour he has bestowed upon it. He justly remarks:—

"A series of the Emperors forms a miniature-portrait gallery of the greatest interest, giving in several instances the changes wrought by the finger of Time on the countenance of a man during his whole life, if not from the cradle, at least from early youth, to the period of his death. Remarkable instances of this are given in the coins of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius and of his son Commodus. We are introduced to the former during the early part of Antoninus Pius, and find him represented as a beardless, curly-headed boy;—we leave him a venerable old man. His son Commodus first appears before us as a youth, and, if the last portrait we have of him does not leave on our minds the idea of a man as venerable as old Marcus Aurelius, it gives us at least an accurate notion of his age at the time of his death."

When, however, Mr. Hobler adds that "the perfect resemblance of some of these portraits to the remaining busts of some of the same men, warrants the conclusion that in the majority of cases the likeness may be depended on," we are bound to say that we think he is rather putting the cart before the horse, to use a popular phrase. The fact is, with some exceptions, we have no Imperial busts to compare as portraits with those to be seen on the coins; and in many instances, but for the likenesses preserved on these small monuments, it would be absolutely impossible to determine to whom this or that bust ought to be attributed. Besides this, we have rarely any satisfactory evidence of the previous history of any of these busts: we do not know who made them—we are wholly ignorant as to the authority given for their execution; sometimes, even, we have serious reason to doubt whether they are actually contemporary with the personages they represent. Though occasionally showing an excellence of workmanship which would lead us to believe them of metropolitan manufacture, there can be no doubt that many have been made in the provinces far away from Rome, and, not unfrequently, by artists who worked from a traditional rather than an actual knowledge of the features of the Emperor or Empress delineated. With respect to the coin-portraits, the case is, however, wholly different. Whether faithful representations or not, we, at least, know that they bear the stamp of authority, and that they are the portraits which the individual Emperors or the Senate ordered to be placed on the money of the Empire. They become, therefore, so many distinct standards of criticism whereby we are able to determine the character, and often the genuineness, of other portraits.

There is one additional source of interest in these Roman coins, of which we think Mr. Hobler forms a very just estimate; and this is the existence of large numbers of coins "expressing the moralities and virtues ascribed to the different Emperors," and which are fully deserving of the detailed notice he has thought fit to give of them. This class has not, as he truly remarks, been "customarily admitted into an Historic Cabinet by those antiquaries who seek only for the type of an event;" but they are unquestionably deserving of great attention from all who are studying the social history of the remarkable people to whom they belong. In this sense we quite agree with Mr. Hobler in thinking—

"that they are equally historical by their evincing the feelings of the Roman people towards their Emperor, when a good Prince, attending to their wants and safety, or their exultation expressed in a successful warrior being their ruler. These commendatory types may also be found on the coins of those Emperors who were of base, depraved, and

tyrannic bearing towards the people; and although the attributed virtues are direct falsehoods, yet the coins which bear their impress are historic evidences of the servile adulation of a weak and timid senate overawed by the insolence of the soldiery, who, by the large donations of an evil-disposed Emperor, were always at his command to wreak destruction on those who were obnoxious to him."

We take leave of Mr. Hobler, in the hope that the sale of his work may attest the interest the public has taken in his labours. Should the manner in which his volumes, and Capt. W. H. Smyth's unpretending notice of his "Cabinet of Large Brass," have been executed, tend to induce other gentlemen who are in possession of magnificent collections of Greek coins to do the like for their far more beautiful series, we shall rejoice in thanking Mr. Hobler and Capt. Smyth for having taken the initiative. The time is past for the old dry catalogues of the last century, which are of no use whatever but as records of the wealth of those who possess the cabinets, or for the reference of the mere numismatist. The public demand instruction, not mere lists; they want to know what story can be told by the beautiful medals the rust of ages has spared to us; what insight they give us into the character, the habits, and the occupations of the people to whom they belong. Above all, they wish to know whether, among the various devices made use of by ancient nations in the adaptation of their types to the special circumstances or the particular occasions on which they were minted, there may not be some hints of which, even in this enlightened age, we might with good reason take advantage.

The Mutinies in Rajpootana: being a Personal Narrative of the Mutiny at Nusseerabad, with Subsequent Residence at Jodhpore, and Journey across the Desert into Sind, &c. By Iludus Thomas Prichard. (Parker & Son.)

Central India during the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858, &c. By Thomas Lowe. (Longman & Co.)

THESE works are animated by a fierce, melancholy, retributive spirit. The authors have their eyes fixed upon the stains of massacre; neither of them concedes a point in extenuation of the Indian mutinies. Nor is this, perhaps, unnatural. We do not find that Mr. Prichard or Mr. Lowe claims to speak with the authority of any very long experience: the former retired from the army in consequence of the distrust with which the events of the insurrection had inspired him; the latter reveals his sentiments by his pitiless and almost exulting record of wholesale military execution. The opinions stated seem, therefore, to be mainly the reflexions of personal feeling; but, apart from this, the books are of interest. No detailed narrative of the revolt in Rajpootana has been undertaken, except by Mr. Prichard, whose journal was written amid the scenes he depicts. He was not present when the greatest acts of the drama were performed; he was not at Delhi or Lucknow; but he struggled with an isolated body of Europeans from the remoteness of the Rajpoot interior, across vast stretches of desert country, into Sind. Mr. Lowe followed the columns of Sir Hugh Rose and Brigadier Stuart through the terrible central Indian campaign, and saw the war develop itself in its most dreadful form. His views are strong, and somewhat peremptorily expressed; but it must be remembered that his story has all the flush and glitter of the march and the conflict, the siege and the revenge: it is a rapid current, red with human blood; it is the

passionate testimony of a man who heard and saw the worst of the Sepoy rebellion.

Mr. Prichard, prefacing his narrative by a useful general account of Rajpootana, describes the position of affairs at Nusseerabad, near Ajmere, in the spring of 1857. The soldiers were already discontented, if not menacing; but the garrison turned in for the night, towards the end of May, without a notion of the dangers besetting them. The very next day the station was a heap of smoking ruins; the Europeans were driven into the jungle; the officers were distracted between thoughts of their duty and thoughts of their families. It was as yet a mystery how far the outbreak had spread; it became necessary to fly, but the writer declares he never heard of any blood being wantonly shed. Still, a night march of thirty-two miles was preferable to the chance of massacre. The ladies and children being deposited at Becawr, a party was sent on an inspecting expedition back to Nusseerabad:—

"A curious scene met our eye as we entered the ruined station on Monday morning about sunrise. The first thing I noticed was the white appearance of the roads we were riding on; it looked as if it had been snowing, and the snow had left innumerable patches all over the place. We soon found that this white appearance of the ground resulted from an immense quantity of paper strewn about, chiefly private letters, taken evidently out of writing-desks and cabinets, where they had been no doubt placed with the idea of keeping them from the eye of strangers. Here was a revelation of secrets and family matters. I observed that nearly all I picked up were overland letters, and began at first collecting them with a view of returning them to the owner, who had evidently made a point of preserving them for some object, but I soon found that the attempt would end in my overburdening myself, for I could have collected a donkey-load in half-an-hour, and by evening should have required a camel to carry the product of my day's gleanings. The houses were mostly blackened ruins; the compounds, like the roads, strewn with papers, notes, letters, private and official, fragments of books; the ditches round most of the compounds, too, were quite full of papers, and what chiefly attracted my attention, was the immense quantity of music lying about. Trashy stuff, I dare say, as old music generally is, but, had I chosen to collect it, I could have laid in a stock that would have put most regimental bandmasters in ecstasies."

Mr. Prichard is harsh in his criticisms of public men; but the time is not yet come for settling the thousand and one political and personal questions arising out of the Indian mutiny. It is agreeable to find, in the midst of so many dreary episodes, the description of a general welcome accorded to an Englishman at Mairta:—

"The rumour of an English traveller having arrived at first attracted a small crowd under the shade of the gateway, which situation was exactly opposite to the rickety, airy position I occupied, to gaze at me. By and by, it reached the ears of the magnates of the place—most likely Achal Sing went and told them—and I had a visit from one of the kotwals, or native magistrates. This man had been at Ajmere some time before, where I had accidentally met him in the quarters of the fort commandant, and though we had not on that occasion exchanged a syllable (and he was a sulky-looking fellow I thought), he appeared overjoyed to see me. Mairta was honoured by my presence, he was proud; his brother, the hdkim or head man of the place, was proud; the moonshees and writers were proud; all that they possessed was at my disposal, the resources of Mairta should be ransacked to supply my wants; and first of all I should be 'shampooed.' Now, shampooing is a process against which I have always entertained perhaps a very foolish prejudice. The idea of a native standing over one, clawing, and pawing, and muddling with one's limbs and muscles, is a thing I

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never could bear even the thought of. I begged to be excused; I pleaded national habits—all was of no avail; the barber was summoned forthwith; I was forced to lie down, and be subjected to the operation. It certainly had a soothing effect; but the great man's influence was more satisfactorily exerted in procuring some limes which my parched lips were longing for. I always like making my own sherbet, as in squeezing the juice out of the fruit it is apt to run over the hand, and trickle down the fingers into the glass or vessel used as a receptacle. But my new friends would not allow it, they would make the sherbet for me; so I resigned myself to circumstances, and lay still on the charpoy, surrounded by these uncouth, yet kind mortals, for the crowd increased every moment, and the *élite* of Mairta hastened to see the white man who had appeared so unexpectedly; as if he had dropped from the clouds, and only alighted half-way after all, on the summit of the highest building in the place. They assured me, which was scarcely possible, that I was the only European who had ever visited their city within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The political agent had passed through once, but he was not visible—they were not permitted to enter his presence, squat on their hams, and have a good look at him as they could at me. While the barber shampooed me, one held the lota or brass cup, one squeezed the limes, another held limes ready for squeezing, another took charge of the sugar, and another of the water; between them all I managed to get a good draught of refreshing, though not over-pure sherbet."

We pause by the way to contemplate the portrait of an Englishman in India,—one of those who have given us an empire, and saved it for us. Lieut. Tyrwhitt, of Meerpoore, marched across the desert to Jodhpore, to the rescue of certain ladies:—

"He marched at the rate of forty miles a day, as far as Balmor—120 miles from Jodhpore—and leaving part of his detachment there—all the men, and horses, and camels that were knocked up with the rapid travelling—hurried on with all possible expedition to the capital. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the character and zeal of this officer. Inured by constant habit to every kind of hardship, and leading a roving life, constantly travelling from one part of his immense desert district to another, he exhibited powers of endurance and an untiring energy that was perfectly marvellous. He was almost worshipped by the rude and savage denizens of the desert, who could never cease when they once began to sing the praises of their favourite 'Sahib.' His word was law, his slightest wish attended to, his anger dreaded. In the immense influence he had over natives, he resembled the late Major Hodson, more than any one else; and whether sitting round the fire with his men, or the chiefs of some of the desert tribes, and passing the pipe from mouth to mouth, or in kutchery, hearing evidence and settling disputes, or scouring the country in search of a dacoit, or cattle-lifter, or training a camel, or acting as keeper of the course at the Hyderabad races, or entertaining jovial and congenial spirits with the song and jest at mess, he was equally at home, and was the most popular character in the whole country, both with Asiatics and Europeans, from the borders of Marwar to the Indus."

Most readers, not yet tired of contemplating the incidents of the great Indian mutiny, or of discussing the causes which led to that wonderful collapse of a splendid army, will discover sources of peculiar interest in Mr. Prichard's volume. Mr. Lowe, however, has a more dramatic narrative to relate. He was with Sir Hugh Rose's division in its triumphal march across Central India—an advance almost epic in its rapidity, the multitude of its successive achievements, the light of chivalry that burned in its van, the path of retribution—sometimes, it may be feared, too wide and merciless—it left behind. But Sir Hugh Rose assumed command at a

time when the flames of the rebellion mounted highest, when the most hideous passions were abroad, when an entire army was in revolt, when the native princes were gathering against the English flag, when Central India was the focus of the war, and that war to be carried on in a wilderness of forts, jungles, passes, and rivers. Mr. Lowe, however, though inspired by the feelings of a soldier, carried with him the instincts and sympathies of an artist, so that his story is richly, even redundantly, coloured, and he opens up the rich Indian panorama in its utmost beauty, in contrast with the line of fire passing athwart it, with every now and then the variation of a fort blown up and a field strewn with wounded and dead. The accounts of executions are so frequent as to be sickening, and the writer, although seldom flippant, is startlingly cool in his anecdotes of drum-head justice and death. Here is a picturesque sketch of an army on the march:—

"I know no sight more pleasing to the eye than that of a force crossing these Indian rivers in the cool of the morning. Horsemen in advance soon cross and appear on the opposite banks among the brushwood and trees, while the column moves slowly on, filing down the narrow road that leads to the ford. Once upon the shingle at the water's edge, the infantry commence taking off shoes and stockings to cross, some mount upon each other's backs like school-boys, having tossed up for the ride over. Then there's the joke; hundreds stay to drink of the clear cold water, native and European mingling together, then quietly wade across and form up upon the opposite bank; then down comes the artillery, gun after gun, dashing the stream about in a thousand rainbows as they pass through; there are the dragons and gaudily dressed irregulars in groups quietly watering their horses; there dhooly-bearers carrying the sick men across, sprinkling their heads and dhoolies with the precious water as they go; yonder is a long line of camels jingling with bells, stalking over; and there is the great unwieldy elephant sucking up gallons of water for his capacious stomach (with a huge bunch of leaves tucked up between his trunk and tusk), or blowing it over his heated body and limbs. When he has quenched his thirst, he takes down his leaves and fans the flies away as he carefully moves off. Both banks are lined with men, horses, and followers, and droves of sheep, goats, and bullocks; all, and every animal, seem delighted with the river."

In justice to Mr. Lowe and his comrades, it must be said that they believed in the very worst that had been charged to the account of the mutineers. This explains the half-expressed regret that any man escaped the sack of Dhar. But it was some satisfaction to loot the prince's treasury:—

"It was a most gratifying spectacle to behold bag after bag disgorging their shining contents of silver and gold! Each bag of silver contained about 2,500 rupees, the bags of gold mohurs—large and small—varied in value: I believe there were some 15,000*l.* in gold. An enormous chest was opened. First there came out some dingy, fusty cloth; then some more, and then a huge piece of faded purple velvet, ornamented with a silver border and silver bells (the remains of an elephant's trappings), then beneath this was a chaos of huge silver basins, dishes, plates, cups, lamps, and vases; and beneath these were several great bags of silver lying at the bottom of the chest side by side, with tightly constricted necks, in solemn repose; they were unceremoniously hauled out to the companionship of their brethren, and at once counted. Each bag contained its 2,500 rupees. All the time this tedious, yet pleasant business of taking accounts was proceeding, the pickaxe and shovel of the sapper were going deep into hollow sounding floors and walls. In one dark dusty room we found a large four-post silver bedstead with all its trappings in silver. The posts lay against the mouldy walls in filthy bags, the silver rails, and steps, and bells

belonging to the bed, were all lying in a heap upon the floor."

And the lord of this palace was a child of eleven, who had been frightened out of his senses, and was, of course, to be held responsible for nothing. But the hostile soldiers were called to a deadly account. The reader may well shudder as he comes upon passage after passage like the following:—

"A parade of the troops was ordered at 5 P.M. The prisoners—some 76—were brought up, ranged in one long line and blindfolded, then advanced dragoons upon foot, men of the 86th, and the ragged few of the Mahidpore Contingent who remained staunch, to within a couple of yards of them. Their sentence and the reasons thereof were then read aloud by Captain Coley, brigade-major. Then there was a wail and groaning from some, while others cried out to the last 'deen, deen!' But their *deen*ing soon ended, as the brigade-major rode past and said, 'fire at the sound of the bugle!' The bugle sounded! and a long rattle of musketry swept this fleshy wall of miscreants from their earthly existences. In one short moment they were no more than the clod they fell upon, and were covered by! The pale moon rose in silent beauty, and shone on our Sappers in cold beams as they dug the mighty grave for their gory carcasses. The earth soon covered them, and our camp appeared as though no scene of blood had marked it."

The aspects of the country which these legions passed on their path of conquest were surprising:—

"A feature worthy of notice during these troublous times was that the peasant and agriculturist continued their ordinary labour as though nothing in the world was afoot of greater moment than the seed they were sowing or the crop they were reaping. A battle might be fought in one field, and in another was the ploughman with his plough and oxen. Occasionally we saw evidences of distrust in our route,—a well-rope and bucket and yoke all clean and moist by the well, but no oxen, no attendant; a plough just in the loam with oxen hard by, no ploughman."

The taking of Jhansi was a carnival of slaughter. The soldiers bayoneted every man they could reach, though protecting the women, and even offering to share their provisions with them. But it seemed that there was no help for it in the case of the Ranees' troops:—

"We had been some two hours in the palace when it was discovered that a large body of the enemy had shut themselves up in the stables. The 86th and 3rd Europeans rushed in upon them and slew every man—upwards of fifty, but not before they had cut down some dozen Europeans. The wounded men came staggering out with the most terrible sword-cuts I ever saw in my life. Here was found the British flag, and when it was brought out into the yard, how the Royal County Downs yelled and cheered!"

The Princess had left behind her a vast and sumptuous spoil, and three thousand of her adherents fell.

We have illustrated by extracts the character of these works, which reflect new light on the facts of the Mutiny, and which are of interest, even though published two years after the Indian *Iliad* closed.

NEW NOVELS.

The Nevilles of Garretstown: a Tale of 1790. 3 vols. Edited by the Author of 'Emelia Wynham.' (Saunders & Otley.)—This story purports to be a picture of Ireland a hundred years ago. It is not at all an amusing book. It is as hard to read as—as—Bradshaw, and not so instructive; for no mortal reader can, nor we fear ever will, find his way through the disjointed, incoherent incidents that fill the three volumes of 'The Nevilles of Garretstown.' As to the story that results from them, we can give no account of it, for we lost the trail in the early pages, and never struck upon it again. In the last chapter we found the following

passages, which may, like the flash of a policeman's "bull's eye," throw a little light on the perplexed condition of affairs which precede it:—The prisoners were not discharged; they were remanded to prison. Lord Aylmer, Mr. Dering, and Capt. Neville proceeded to London, and exerted themselves assiduously to procure a pardon for all. In a few days after George the Third was proclaimed in London, there was a gay procession in the streets of Clonmel; the prison gates were unbarred; there was a cavalcade from the prison to the church, where a marriage ceremony was performed, and the union of two true hearts which love had made was blessed in holy wedlock." The progress of events towards this blessed state of things was complicated in no ordinary degree: there had been murders, abductions, usurped estates, false heirs, true heirs, party politics, pariah politics, a French conspiracy, an insurrection, masked balls, ruined abbeys, mysterious meetings, beautiful young ladies, fortune-tellers, sorcerers, highwaymen, dead people coming to life years afterwards, Papists, Protestants, Tories, Jacobins, priests, all mixed in the confused tumult of an ant-hill; though what the mysteries, public and private, are about, no reader will ever find out. The style is awkward, feeble, and unreal; and with all the multiplicity of plots and ingredients of romance, 'The Nevilles of Garretstown' is a book utterly unreadable by any mortal in search of amusement. We have not read so bad a novel, on the whole, for a long time.

The Two Households; or, Passages in the Life of Barbara Ramsay. A Novel. By Terence Doyle. 2 vols. (Newby).—This novel is written with a certain enthusiasm which carries both author and reader over many absurdities. A moment's consideration would admonish them, in the words of the epitaph, "to stop and think before you further go;" the author would have drawn bridle, and the reader have drawn breath, and the first volume would have been left unconcluded. As it is, the novel is unfinished. It consists of two fragments of two distinct stories, connected by means of the heroine, who removes out of one into the other, leaving both only half told. In both parts there is the promise of a good story, but the materials are not worked up, nor, indeed, hewn into shape. Incidents seem to melt in the hands of the author, and all the scenes, properties, and people fade into more than dream-like uncertainty and indistinctness. Mr. Monteith, the husband and villain of the first part, after putting his wife into a madhouse (she is a suffering angel, but by no means a sane one), brings her out again with as little reason as he put her in;—obliges her to work for him, to wait on him, to loathe him, and to live in bodily fear of him, believing, as she does, that he is not only a villain but a murderer. She does nothing, only exhales in complaints to a female friend, the Barbara Ramsay, who tells the story of her wrongs. They talk "in the Eccles vein," and a rational-minded prosaic reader would conclude them both too highfown for any more practical end in life than that of knocking their heads against every post that they could find. That portion of the story ceases suddenly—Mrs. Monteith dies—the reader's suspicions are roused that the demon husband commits one more murder, though nothing is proved. Everybody who has ever been mentioned in the book dies, except Barbara Ramsay, who survives to go into another household, and the husband, the demon aforesaid, who vanishes in a paroxysm of remorse, and goes nobody knows whither. The second portion is more fragmentary and abrupt than the former, and is brought up by a fatal accident. The survivors go off in a travelling carriage; and what is the end of Barbara Ramsay nobody is told. The whole work is as vague as an ill-executed photograph. It is evident that the author had aspirations which she has been powerless to express,—like a child's first efforts at drawing, the hand has been unskilled and ineffectual. The author of 'The Two Households' has, however, an amount of faculty which care and cultivation would turn to good effect. She has failed in the present work, but she also has given promise of better things.

Who shall be Duchess? or, the New Lord of Bur-

leigh. 2 vols. (Saunders & Otley).—We once remember to have read a novel in the days when Anne of Swansea was the Muse of the Minerva Press, in which a worthy pastor and his wife, sitting at the door of their rural vicarage, discoursed of their ways and means and the increasing wants of those growing angels, their sons and daughters. The wife was anxious; but the pastor, we recollect, bid her be of good cheer, for that Providence would provide for them. Scarcely had he done speaking, when a crash was heard,—a travelling chariot had broken down, exactly opposite to their gate, its occupant, a young nobleman of untold wealth had broken his head or his arm (we forget which); but he was straightway carried into the pastor's house, where he was, of course, sent by the Providence of the novelist to fall in love with one of the daughters, to make her a marchioness and her father a bishop. The present story, which begins by asking the interesting and momentous question, 'Who shall be Duchess?' is much in the same style as the old friend of our infancy. A young nobleman disguises himself to have the chance of being "loved for himself alone," complicates the politics of all concerned in the story, and ripples the course of his true love with charmingly artificial obstacles, over which he leaps very gracefully and gallantly. All ends well at last; the story looks as if it had all been modelled in the sugar of a wedding-cake or written to the pictures of fifty superfluous valentines. The tale is absurd from one end of it to the other; but it is told with all the good faith of a romantic school girl, who believes in lovers and everlasting felicity.

Katherine Morris: an Autobiography. By the Author of 'Step by Step.' (Boston, Walker & Co.).—'Katherine Morris' is an American story, written with good sense and good feeling. We have been much pleased with it; for although there is little story, so far as plot is concerned, yet it is a true-looking history of the struggle of a high-spirited, undisciplined young girl to become wise and good. She has to go out into the world as a governess; and though it may be that governesses are in a somewhat different position in America than with us, still, making every allowance, there is an amount of good sense and good healthy feeling in this portion of the heroine's experience which may be recommended to the sisterhood in England,—who, in this work, will find something greatly to their advantage, if they can profit by it. 'Katherine Morris' is neither an amusing nor a romantic story; but there is a certain element of human interest in it which will secure the attention of the reader.

All Right: an Old Maid's Tale. (Blackwood).—'All Right' bears its moral on the face of it. We confess to being very weary of interesting young heroines, born in easy circumstances, obliged, by sudden misfortune, to leave the sweet home of their childhood, sell their pony-chaise, and go out into the world as governesses, till, by dint of discipline, they become

Too wise and good
For human nature's daily food.

They are either married to some lover such as Sir Cresswell Cresswell could never believe a husband made of, or some fatal accident comes to spoil all the programme, leaving, instead, a whole casket full of the precious jewels that are said to lie in the head of adversity or of a toad—we are not strong in the facts of Natural History. At any rate, if this heroine is not made happy, she is made all the more good and wise for being miserable; and the reader is left in doubt whether a dead lover is not better than a living husband. 'All Right' is a well-meaning story. It is perfectly harmless; and some readers better off for patience and many other virtues than we are, may read the book and be thankful.

The Chevaliers: a Tale. By M. S. Birkinshaw. (Simpkin & Marshall).—This is a story written, we should imagine, by a young person,—a first attempt, full of enthusiasm, the author herself being one of her own most interested readers,—there is a certain faith and freshness about both book and author, which have a charm to disarm sober criticism. Some of the incidents are amusing

and well told—there is a great variety of character, though not particularly like the people of real life and human nature; still, as neither real life nor real people are in question, the fiction is all of a piece,—the reader feels that he is reading a tale like one of the good, old-fashioned stories of the days of his youth, and is rather thankful than critical. The story is readable and amusing, and the author has evidently done her best to give both a tale and a moral. It is, we perceive, published by subscription, and for once subscribers will have a book worth their money.

Aunt Dorothy's Will. By Cyclo. 2 vols. (Marlborough & Co.).—'Aunt Dorothy's Will' is a very common-place story,—common-place both in style and in incident,—we have read worse tales with more pleasure. The events are huddled together, and come to pass like changes in a pantomime; the most wonderful webs of villainy are woven and unravelled out in a compendious way which is very independent of time and space. The false heir to an estate ousts the true owner, and is, in his turn, deposed with scarcely more explanation than would be required for borrowing an umbrella, whilst the loving and marrying,—and a little murdering, to say nothing of forgeries, fatal accidents, and fires,—spring up like mushrooms. There is no lack of incidents, but they are not elaborated with either care or skill: the conversations are flat and long-winded. There is a want of interest and flavour in the whole work, which will, we imagine, leave most readers in a dissatisfied frame of mind.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Queens and Princesses of France. By George White, M.C.P. (Dolman).—"The practice of remarkable virtues and the suffering of severe trials have ever commanded the esteem and sympathy of all men; but when these qualities are united in persons of high birth and gentle sex our interest in their lives deepens." By such a preamble, the reader will be naturally prepared for a bead-roll telling the virtues of the *Clotildes*, *Bathildes*, and other canonized French royal ladies, who said their prayers, who worked their historical tapestry, and who were maltreated by the *Bluebeards*, their spouses, who reigned, and roved the world, and racked all such villains as they did not like, in the dark or the twilight ages.—But who, after Mr. White's prelude, could have expected to find among the blessed and lamented women—Mary of Scotland? Such fact proves the book to be a sectarian production, addressed to those by whom Mary Stuart has been, as an act of faith, represented as an angel put to death by a rival demon-queen. In all such productions facts are thrown overboard. Messalina was not only self-sacrificing, but chaste, and on account of her chastity calumniated (according to Mr. White's tune).—Ninon de l'Enclos may have been a spinster as immaculate as *Mdlle. De Scudéri*.—*Madame Du Barri* (as we have been lately instructed) a glorious and worshipful heroine.—It is hardy, at this time of day, when so much evidence has been turned out of the Bothwell casket, to include Mary Stuart in a catalogue of saints. Be the censor ever so gentle, ever so severe, the gallantries of the Scottish Queen are as little to be questioned, now, as her fascinations. Her apotheosis, then, after such a symphony as we have quoted, stamps the book as unfair,—and, as such, as not good reading, whether for Lutheran or for Romanist.

Country Cottages: a Series of Designs for an Improved Class of Dwellings for Agricultural Labourers. By John Vincent, Architect. (Spon).—Of Mr. Vincent's introductory essay on the condition of agricultural labourers in different parts of England we cannot speak in terms of praise. His pictures, drawn from the columns of the *Times* for 1844, do not truthfully represent the state of affairs in 1860. The sufferings of our rural poor in the years immediately preceding the repeal of the Corn Laws were cruel in the extreme; but at the present time the peasantry of Norfolk and Suffolk would smile at being told that "they seldom tasted anything better than dry bread." Mr. Vincent's survey of Malthus's opinions relative to population seems to us also to be some-

what out of place,—the propagation of the human species and the best means of housing the poor being perfectly distinct subjects. As for the structures which the author is willing,—for a consideration,—to erect for the comfort of humble workmen, they are well enough, and deserve the notice of country gentlemen with ample purses and benevolent intentions. The speculator seeking for an investment, or the less opulent proprietor who, though willing to do well by his dependents, cannot afford to lay out money without a prospect of a modest but clear three per cent. interest, will, however, find in Mr. Vincent's schemes very little that is suited to their views. Times must alter greatly for the better ere a farm-labourer will be in a position to occupy a dwelling worth 130*l.*, independent of the value of the ground on which it stands, and by which it is surrounded. Ten pounds per annum would be a moderate rent for such a habitation; but four pounds is a greater sum than English peasants can, under existing circumstances, afford on the average to pay annually for house-hire. Mr. Vincent's anxiety for the British labourer's independence is scarcely reconcilable with his desire to make him, in respect of rent (a principal item in every person's expenditure), a recipient of his landlord's bounty. On one or two points of detail also we disagree with Mr. Vincent, who wishes every poor man's living-room to "be papered with a diaper pattern, and not ugly unmeaning festoons of natural and unnatural foliage," and yet says, "much as they are insisted on, it cannot be necessary that every cottage should have three sleeping-rooms." We are cordially amongst those who "insist" that no cottage ought to be built with less than three bed-rooms. It is true that a young married couple do not, in the first years of wedded life, require three dormitories, but children to fill them come quickly where the cupboard is ill-stocked; and where there is a family of children, three sleeping apartments are necessary for mere decency. For health and comfort they are sadly insufficient where sickness is in the house, or when one of the chambers is occupied by death, who, notwithstanding the Horatian statement, visits the "*pauperum tabernas*" much more assiduously than the "*regum turres*." Moreover, one of the great defects of every rural community is a want of lodgings for unmarried workmen. If the young agricultural labourer could for half-a-crown a week obtain the use of a clean, tidy bedroom, and the comfort of being "cooked for and looked after" by a respectable landlady, he would be less tempted to run blindly and without consideration into premature and imprudent matrimony.

Snowdrift; or, Poems for the Christmas Hearth. By Cecil Devon. (Webb, Millington & Co.)—Thirty-two pages of verses, many of which have appeared elsewhere,—some almost poetical,—all pleasant, and calculated to engage the sympathies of reader for writer. Many larger collections of rhyme, signed with far more imposing names, have been approved on publication.

Plain or Ringlets? By the Author of 'Handley Cross.' (Bradbury & Evans.)—There must be a public for books of this kind, or they would not be published. There ought to be a great public for the spirited designs of Mr. Leech, by which this story in numbers is redeemed from worthlessness. We should be glad of the etchings without the letter-press; the latter being vapid, in spite of a perpetual attempt at smartness, and that vacant stage laugh which belongs to those "bemused in beer" rather than to really light-hearted persons. The story is of the slightest possible texture; confining itself to the indecision of a coquettish hoyden between two suitors. There is as little reason that it should ever come to an end as that it should ever have begun. There are the usual watering-place scenes, race-course scenes, gambling scenes, and hunting scenes.

Echoes from Dream Land. by Frank Norman. (Ward & Lock.)—The melody of which these verses are "echoes" need not be of the most vigorous and original quality.—It is, still, not wholly without resonance and sweetness; since some of these lyrics, though generally they want finish, display a certain elegance. We fancy that Mr. Norman might

make his talent available in writing for music; an employment of the poetical faculty which demands a special and separate cultivation.—*Heart Visions and Realities: Poems of Hope, Love, and Disappointment* (Ward & Lock) are by "Junius"; though not altogether worthless, a shade less worthy than those just dismissed. Something of taste seems wanting to the author.—*Descriptive and other Poems*, by Charles Bayly, Esq. (Nisbet & Co.) mainly consist of ponderous, sententious, and sentimental recollections of Italy. When will it be understood, that Italy is not for every rhymester's handling.—least of all, that of a rhymester who, like Charles Bayly, Esq., permits his rhyming dictionary to include such heterodox words as "*smug*" and "*boudoir*." His 'Pompeii' is a drama holding out as lavish opportunities to our Grievances and Beverleys as 'Nitocris,' of remarkable memory, or M. Méry's 'Herculanum.' The first act, considered without reference to blue or green fire, will satisfy the reader, even should he have a forty-ostich power of digestion.—A lady comes last—Mrs. George P. Marsh—with *Wolfe of the Knoll* (Low & Co.). Mrs. Marsh is a Transatlantic poetess—not, therefore, a transcendental one; and this is no mean recommendation to those who, like ourselves, have shrinking remembrances of the *Homing* and *Toppitt* school of American rhetoric, caricatured in 'Martin Chuzzlewit'—a washy, third-hand Germanism, served up by silly people. She rather may be classed with our own romantic poetesses, contemporary with Scott, and in some sort imitating him—with Miss A. M. Porter, and Miss Mitford, and Miss Holford. None of these gave to the world what may be praised as the true thing; but their simulations and second-hand graces were, beyond question, more attractive and less noxious than "the clotted nonsense" (to quote Johnson's phrase, erroneously attributed to Sydney Smith) of the more modern sisterhood, who "think they are thinking." The *Corinna* of an Arcadian grove is more interesting than the *Corinna* of a mystical debating society. In the above digression we have, perhaps, indicated the real place and value of Mrs. Marsh.

We have received from Messrs. Blackwood & Sons ten volumes of a Library Edition of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's works, consisting of *The Caxtons, My Novel, and What will He do with It?* This edition is in small octavo, is printed on good paper, in bold type, and is strongly bound in cloth. As an edition for daily use, it is perfect.—*Notes on Nursing: what it is, and what it is not*, by Florence Nightingale (Harrison), is a new edition of this celebrated pamphlet.—*The Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney*, by W. Gray (Boston, Burnham), is an excellent reproduction, by an American firm, of a very choice English classic. We should be very glad to have the 'Arcadia' as a companion volume. There must be a public on this side of the water for such a work, the Oxford edition being out of print.—Mr. Bentley has added to his "Standard Library" that capital little story, *Easton and its Inhabitants*, by the Hon. Eleanor Eden.—We have reproductions on our table of *Marston Lynch*, by Robert B. Brough (Ward & Lock), with a careful and generous memoir of the author, by Mr. G. A. Sala, done in his best manner.—*Julian Mountjoy; or, the Nonpareil Family*, by Capt. Curling (Hodgson).—*Natural Guanos*, by J. C. Nesbit (Rogerson).—and of Mr. A. Gurney's *Poems* (Longman).—Among translations, we have *The Rights of Man in the Domain of Medicine*, by Dr. Granier, translated by H. E. Wilkinson and C. A. C. Clark (Leath & Ross).—and *The Elements of the Vedantic Philosophy*, translated from the Tamil, by T. Foulkes (Williams & Norgate).—Our Reprints include *The Spanish Campaign in Morocco*, by F. Hardman (Blackwood & Sons), from the "Times."—*The Smithfield Club, from 1798 to 1860* (Clayton).—*Poems*, by J. C. Mangan, with Biographical Introduction, by J. Mitchell (Simpkin).—*The Death of Chatterton's Case*, by C. H. Foot (Simpkin).—*The Racking of Anne Askew*, by J. G. Nichols (Nichols).—Glenny's *Garden Forget-Me-Not* (Cassell).—from "Blackwood's Magazine."—*Patriots and Filibusters*, by Laurence Oliphant (Blackwood).—*The Fortunes of the House of Penny*, by J. R. Ware (J. Black-

wood).—*Speeches in Parliament and some Miscellaneous Pamphlets of the late Henry Drummond*, edited by Lord Lovaine (Bosworth & Harrison).—and *Army Misrule; with Barrack Thoughts, and other Poems*, by a Common Soldier (Saunders, Otley & Co.).—and, from the American edition, M'Clough's *Greek History from Plutarch* (Longman).—Our Second Editions are—*Youatt on the Pig*, revised by S. Sidney (Routledge).—*On the Rate of Wages in Lancashire*, by D. Chadwick (Smith).—*Observations on Street Railways*, by G. F. Train (Low).—*Half-Hours with the Microscope*, by Dr. Lankester (Hardwicke).—*Household Prayers in Scriptural Language* (Bell & Daldy).—*The Education Question*, by the Right Hon. J. Napier (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—and *Our National Defences Practically Considered*, by Lieut.-Col. V. Baker (Chapman & Hall).—Our Third Editions are—*On Spinal Curvatures and Deformities of the Chest and Limbs*, by Mrs. Godfrey (Churchill).—*First Steps to Zoology*, by R. Patterson (Longman).—*The Long-Boe of the Past: the Rite for the Future*, by H. Britannicus (Parker).—and the Rev. W. W. Cazalet on *The Voice in Speaking and Reading* (Bosworth & Harrison).—Our Fourth Editions are—*Clocks and Watches and Bells*, by E. B. Denison (Weale).—*Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, by the Right Hon. Sir J. Stephen (Longman).—and *Principles and Practice of Just Intonation* (Wilson).—Our Fifth Editions are—*Practical Swiss Guide* (Longman).—and *An Outline of the Laws of Thought*, by the Rev. Dr. Thomson (Longman).—There is a Twentieth Edition of Oliver & Boyd's *Scottish Tourist* (Simpkin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Nelson's Handbook to Scotland, by Wilson, post 8*s.* 6*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*
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Rawlinson's Hampton Lectures for 1859, 2nd edit. 8*s.* 1*s.* 6*d.*
Rouse's Practical Man, 9th edit. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*
Smith's Dead Dates and Dead Leaves, 8*s.* 5*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*
Trench's Notes on the Parables of Our Lord, 5th edit. 8*s.* 1*s.* 6*d.*
Universal Dictionary, edited by Ross and Serjeant, 4 vols. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Walcott's Guide to Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, 6*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*
Whately's The Parish Pastor, 12mo. 5*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*
Whitehead and Driver's Lectures, 6*s.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

(Copy.)

To the Members of the Anglo-Biblical Institute.

DEAR BROTHER MEMBERS.—In continuation of the Subject of my last letter to you respecting the numerous *Laws of Translation* that are held by Scholars with *Indifferent Regard*, sometimes receiving their observance, sometimes their Neglect, at their own Arbitrary Selection; I will on the present occasion direct your attention to *The Laws respecting the Doctrine of Greek Substantive Verbs*.

What these Laws absolutely determine, beyond propositions that must be preceded by the Indefinite Qualification, *It may be*, which can never exclude, *It may not be*, has not been stated by any Scholar. The Rules prescribed are warded to this effect—"*Substantive Verbs have the same case after they have before them.*" Strictly speaking, *Substantive Verbs never have this*, as I will shortly prove. Every Scholar, at times, assumes this Rule to mean, *Substantive Verbs, in all cases, have the same case after they have before them*; yet does he not demand, that such Observance has any effect upon the Sense that could not be obtained by the Observance of the *Laws Common to Verbs generally*; neither does he call attention to the Numerous direct contradictions that occur to such an assumption. See John xix. 40, "*As the manner is to the Jews to bury.*" Heb. viii. 10, "*I will be to them as God, and they shall be to me a people*," and innumerable other places.

Here, then, according to the teaching of Modern Scholars, there is a *Peculiar Law*, that an Author at his own Arbitrary Selection may or may not observe; and that whether Observed or Neglected does not in any respect obtain a Sense that the Ordinary Laws could not obtain; or that in any manner points out to the Translator a reason. Why in any case the Author selects at all.

Yet from this state of uncertainty many most grievous errors arise in the Translation of Holy Scripture, errors that preclude any union in an attainment of Truth, so long as it continues.

It cannot be denied that the Auxiliary Verb is used in the expression of Two Distinct and Different Classes of Sense. Thus the Sense of Mat. xi. 29, "*I am meek*," and of John x. 7, "*I am the door*," does in no respect correspond; and we find, that there is no correspondence in the *Arrangement* of the Greek words. The one observes the supposed *Laws relating to Substantive Verbs*, and let it be observed, that the Sense of the one is required to be understood Literally, and that of the other is required to be not so understood. Hence we are compelled to conclude, as that *Arrangement* of the Greek words, which is required to be understood Literally, and that *Arrangement* which is not Common to Verbs generally, is used to express that Sense which is required to be understood other than Literally;

bed which commonly lies over the rock, it gets charged full of the water during the rains. The superior length of column enables this to expel the sea water, a proceeding which must have been completed shortly after the emergence of the land from the sea; while the interstices in the porous soil are so minute as to prevent the two mingling. As the saltiest sea water has only a specific gravity of 1.050, the fresh water ponded back from it requires only to be proportionally higher in level to create an equilibrium. With a greater head than this, it will push the wall of salt water before it, and flow off. Of all this I have seen abundant examples at Bombay. It would occupy too much of your space to describe them. After six or eight months of rainless weather, when the discharge from the soil becomes feeble, the wells all become more or less brackish, and the apparent tide increases.

The *Edinburgh Review* states, that this theory of Sir E. Tennent's of the desalinization of sea-water by filtration (as already said, a phenomenon opposed to one of the first laws of Chemistry) explains the occurrence of fresh water on coral islands, and confirms the theory of Darwin, that this arises from rain, as rain falling on a substance already fully saturated with sea-water would not be absorbed, but would flow off. Not a doubt of it. But coral islands are not only not saturated, but so much of them as is above the sea level three or four feet is highly porous and perfectly dry, and presents all the conditions for absorbing the whole of the rain that falls on them. They prevent to the rain this much head of water to push out the sea and expel it piston-wise so far as the coral bed descends,—the sea itself forming the wall of the reservoir. A well dug deep into the coral to draw off the rain-water, with which it is always nearly saturated up to low-water mark, is sure to secure a supply. An illustration of the two not mixing together, if the pores of the soil, rock or coral, be fine enough, may be obtained by making the experiment with capillary tubes.

The red colour with which the sea is tinged, round the shores of Ceylon, during a part of the S.W. monsoon is due to the *Proto-coccus nivalis*, or the *Himantia-coccus*, which presents different colours at different periods of the year—giving us the seas of milk as well as those of blood. The coloured water at times is to be seen all along the coast north to Kurrachee, and far out, and of a much more intense tint in the Arabian Sea. The frequency of its appearance in the Red Sea has conferred on it its name.

Our author mentions terraces of marine shells embedded in agglutinated sand as prevailing all around the island at a level considerably above high-water mark. The same thing obtains all around the shores of the Mauritius, the Eastern Archipelago, the shores of Hindustan, the Arabian Sea and Red Sea, and, I believe, along the coasts of nearly all the seas in the world. The Reviewer states truly that "this is an unquestionable evidence of an upheaval—the evidence of subsidence is more difficult to obtain." He is mistaken. From Cape Comorin to Kurrachee on the one side, and so all around the shores of the Bay of Bengal on the other, multitudes of mangrove roots, their fibres unbroken, and obviously existing where they grew, are found embedded in blue marine clay, from ten to twenty feet below the raised beaches, the surfaces of which, when formed, must themselves have been below half-tide,—as clear an evidence of a previous depression as the beaches are of an upheaval.

I trust I shall not be for a moment supposed inclined to criticize, much less to correct, this admirable and obviously most attractive work. I have taken some texts from it, from which to give some brief discourses on points of natural history which seem of interest, and which, though perfectly familiar to the old Indian, seem scarcely to have reached the English naturalist at all.

GEO. BUIST.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Hardy will scarcely breathe new life into a discussion of which the material facts would appear to have been exhausted. A 'Review of the Pre-

sent State of the Shakespearean Controversy' is a waste of strength. With this controversy the general reader has closed accounts. The great public, who care for truth, while impatient of a war of words, has given its verdict "Not Proven" against the assailants of Mr. Collier; and, unless new facts can be produced against that gentleman, it is vain to ask for a new trial. Mr. Hardy is one of those who signed the certificate of "The Players' Petition," and his pamphlet may be regarded as his personal explanation and protest against the verdict of the literary courts. As such, we receive it gladly. Of Mr. Hardy's loyalty we have no doubt; if we differ from him on the material points of this case, we do so with the respect due to a sincere and accomplished man.

A second pamphlet on the subject, 'Collier, Coleridge, and Shakespeare,' has appeared during the week. It is by the writer whose 'Literary Cookery' was suppressed or withdrawn in face of legal proceedings in a court of justice some years ago. It is a mere waste of passionate words.

The London friends of Mr. Hannay gave him, on Thursday evening, a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, previous to his departure for Scotland, to assume his new editorial duties. In the accidental absence of Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Hepworth Dixon occupied the chair, supported by Prof. Masson, Dr. Doran, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, and a large party of literary friends. The most cordial God-speeds were given to the guest of the evening, in which we heartily join. Mr. Hannay's presence in the Scottish capital should be a good thing for both countries. Scotch by birth, English by training, he will be in a position, from the accidents of nature and education, to sow the seeds of goodwill between the two literary nationalities. Long a representative of Scottish energy and thought amongst us, he will now become a representative of English culture and tolerance among our northern brethren. It will be easy for such a man, by his writings and by his character, to assist in procuring from the literary men of Edinburgh a generous interpretation of the doings of literary men in London.

A Court of law has terms of its own, and the exclusive right of interpreting them; but every now and then the Judge has to try his hand at the meaning of common English, that is to say, the intention of those who use it, and in his mode of performing this literary function he is open to the criticism of a literary journal. A case is now decided, unless the parties appeal, which is enough to create alarm: should the decision stand, no men but the Queen's Judges will know the meaning of the Queen's English. An office insures a man in the event of his being either killed or, if not killed, sustaining "any bodily injury of so severe a nature as wholly to disable him from following his usual business." The party insured sustains an injury—chiefly in the foot—which it is not denied leaves him able to perform a large part of his business. This being admitted, the lower Court and the Exchequer Chamber both consider that he is "wholly disabled from following his usual business." The judgment pronounces that he is "wholly disabled from carrying on his usual business as he usually carried it on,"—that though "he can carry on some part" of his business, he is "wholly incapable of what he usually did before." That is, the man who can carry on some part—or is partially capable—is wholly incapable. If this had been a legal reading, we might have abstained from comment, however absurd we might have thought it. But the Court blames the language of the contract as ambiguous, and declares that it can draw no other inference as to the intention of the users than the one given above. Now, we venture to say, that there is not a forward schoolboy in the whole country who would be at a loss to say what is meant by being "wholly disabled" from performing business, or to draw the distinction between being wholly disabled and partially disabled. We should be sorry to suspect the Judges of not seeing the distinction between being wholly disabled from performing and being disabled from wholly performing. Of course they know the etymology of *adverb*, and they know that the *adverb* in a sentence belongs to its own verb, and not to any other

verb in the sentence. For example, though we should wish to be wholly unable to disparage the Courts of law; yet, after such a decision as this, we must remember their better doings in order that we may be unable wholly to disparage them.

We hear that the Trustees of the British Museum have at once allowed the justice of the claims of the petitioning officers, so far as regards vacation. This point was strongly recommended by Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Winter Jones. The officers are to have an additional fortnight of holiday in the year. The more important subject of an increase of salaries remains under consideration of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Rev. R. Main, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, has been appointed Radcliffe Observer. Mr. Main will be succeeded in the office of First Assistant at Greenwich by E. J. Routh, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The Members of the Archaeological Association are holding a pleasant and interesting summer session at Shrewsbury. The papers read are of considerable local value,—which is a good feature in these provincial gatherings.

The honorary recommendations of the British Association have been completed, and stand as follows:—that Mr. H. J. S. Smith be requested to continue his Report on the Theory of Numbers,—Mr. Cayley to report on certain Problems in Higher Dynamics,—Mr. B. Stewart to report on Prevost's Theory of Exchanges, and its recent extensions,—Prof. Stokes to report on the Present State and Recent Progress of Physical Optics,—Dr. Dickie to report on the Flora of Ulster,—Dr. Carpenter to report on the Minute Structure of Shells,—Dr. Michael Foster to report on the Present State of our Knowledge in reference to Muscular Irritability,—Mr. James Oldham to continue his Report on Steam Navigation in the Port of Hull. Several Committees have been appointed to carry on scientific investigations during the current year, of which the following are the chief:—Lord Rosse, Dr. Robinson, Prof. Phillips, and Mr. W. R. Birt are named a Committee for the purpose of making observations on the Moon's surface, and comparing it with that of the Earth,—the Rev. Prof. Price, Dr. Whewell, Sir J. Lubbock, Admiral FitzRoy, Sir W. S. Harris, and Rev. Prof. Haughton, a Committee for the purpose of reporting to the next Meeting of the British Association on the Expediency and best means of making Tidal Observations, with a view to the completion of Dr. Whewell's Essays in prosecution of a full Tidal Exposition,—Sir W. Jardine, Bart., Prof. Owen, Prof. Faraday, and Mr. Andrew Murray, a Committee for the purpose of procuring information as to the best means of conveying Electrical Fishes alive to Europe,—Mr. William Fairbairn, Mr. J. F. Bateman, and Prof. Thomson, a Committee for the purpose of reporting on Experiments to be made at the Manchester Waterworks on the Gauging of Water. The Rajah of Travancore is requested to complete the Survey already commenced by him, through his Astronomer. The Lords of the Admiralty are to be moved to authorize some small vessel stationed on the south-east coast of America, to take a convenient opportunity of collecting specimens of the large Vertebrate Fossils from certain localities easy of access between the River Plata and the Straits of Magellan. A Committee to report on the Rise and Progress of Steam Navigation in the Port of London was re-appointed, the following gentlemen being requested to serve on it:—Mr. W. Smith, C.E., Sir J. Rennie, Capt. Sir E. Belcher, Mr. G. Rennie; Mr. H. Wright, Secretary.

Her Majesty's Librarian requests the aid of Welsh scholars and readers towards an excellent object, which he explains in the following note:—

"Royal Library, Windsor Castle, August 7.
"May I beg your aid in procuring information and assistance from quarters which can be reached by means of a literary journal alone? The subject of my request will, I do not doubt, be of interest to at least one class of your readers. My friend, Mr. E. G. Salisbury, of Glan-Aber, Chester,—to whose Welsh library I was greatly indebted when I was compiling a 'History of the Prin-

capitally' some ten years ago,—has now raised his collection to the number of 2,500 or 3,000 volumes; and he is about to print a Catalogue of them, as a contribution—and by no means an unimportant one—to Welsh bibliography. The books may be classified generally, as (1) works on Wales and the border counties, (2) works in Welsh, and (3) works by Welshmen and natives of the border counties. But the Catalogue will be arranged under the three divisions of works published before 1800; those published in the first half of the present century, and those published since 1850. The requests which, by your courtesy, I would prefer to librarians and collectors of books coming under any one of the three classes mentioned above are, that they would be so good as to communicate to Mr. Salisbury the titles of any such works as they may possess,—which are not so common as certainly to be found in any Welsh library,—in full, and, if possible, accompanied by some brief description, especially if published abroad; and that, if they have duplicates, they would obligingly indicate the fact, and their willingness to part with them by exchange, or on any other terms. I need not point out the value of a Catalogue like this; but I may say, that the knowledge and determination which my friend has brought to the performance of his self-imposed task are such as to be to me a satisfactory assurance that his Catalogue will be—and particularly so if he obtain the aid which I have requested—a most important addition to British bibliography.

"I have, &c. B. B. WOODWARD."

The Royal Library at Berlin has published in the Government papers a list of the acquisitions it made and presents it received in the course of last year. Among them the Scharnhorst and Fischhof Collections take the first place. The Scharnhorst collection of maps, which the late General, during his stay in almost all countries of Europe, had amassed with love and care, consists of 36,000 numbers; it was always Scharnhorst's lively wish to see them placed in the Royal Library. They were purchased by order of the King; completed by the Klöden Collection, which contained 10,108 numbers; and after having been kept for a time in the Castle of Bellevue, they were at last removed, and united with the Royal collection of maps in the northern wing of the building. The yearly amount of 500 thalers has been fixed for the increase of this important branch of the Library. The second valuable acquisition is the musical collection of the late Professor at the Conservatory at Vienna, Joseph Fischhof; it consists of 3,978 numbers, mostly pieces which the Royal Library did not possess before, and which complete the Royal Collections in the most desirable manner.

We hear from Dresden that the composer, Herr Richard Wagner, has been favoured by a conditional amnesty from the King of Saxony. Herr Wagner may return to Germany, with the only exception of Saxony. The King's pardon, then, consists in not requiring the other German States to deliver the culprit up to him, in case he should be found living in one of them. This news has been despatched to Paris, where Herr Wagner now lives. Illiberal as this act of pardon may seem, it is more than the Prussian Government has done. Nevertheless, Saxony seems to have the precedence in its cruelty to political prisoners. The disclosures that have lately been made by the book of Herr Oelkers, one of the state prisoners recently released, are very painful, and come very near to the Naples state of things; at all events, leaving far behind the sufferings of Silvio Pellico. Where, then, we may ask, is the humanizing effect of scholarship? The King is a scholar, and has translated Dante.

The following is of interest, probably, to many of our readers:—

"31, Burton Street, Burton Crescent, August 6.
"As a notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of this month, 'that the Congress of the *Société Française d'Archéologie* will meet this year at Dunkirk, from the 20th of August to the 27th inclusive,' may lead many archaeologists into error, and disappoint them of being present at the discussions which will take place, interesting to Englishmen particularly, on the subject of Cæsar's Expedition

into Britain, and an investigation of the localities to fix the point of his departure, I beg to state that my official invitation from the Secretary General, M. l'abbé Le Petit, specifies the days of meeting from the 16th to the 23rd inclusive of this month, to be held at the Town Hall, at Dunkirk. Persons exhibiting cards of membership pay only half fares going or returning by the railroads de l'Ouest or du Nord.

"Yours, &c., WILLIAM BELL, Ph.D."

The poem in praise of the late Prince Jerome, which was given as a task of rhetoric in the Paris schools, has produced a sort of strike among the pupils, many of whom refused to recite it. It is asking a good deal of the poor lads, to sing the praise of one who certainly was not a saint.

The Crowninshield Collection of Books and MSS., the major part of which was consigned from Boston, U.S., for sale in this country, has been dispersed by auction by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. The sale attracted a numerous attendance of amateurs as well as of the book trade, many of the latter holding commissions from the principal European and American Libraries. Of the books which were of peculiar interest to Transatlantic collectors, few fell to their share, their commissions being outbitten by the English amateurs. So large a number of sumptuous bindings by modern English bookbinders has not for years appeared in an auction, and the choicer specimens, especially those by Bedford, Rivière, and Pratt, were eagerly competed for. Amongst the more remarkable lots in the sale were—Audubon's Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols., 70l.—Bacon's Advancement of Learning, King Charles the First's copy, with some autograph notes by him, 34l.—Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, with additional illustrations, bound in 8 vols. 57l.—Other works of Dr. Dibdin produced high prices, The Decameron, 21l. 10s.—Tour in France and Germany, 14l. 15s.—Northern Tour, large paper, 14l. 5s.—Roland for an Oliver, 6l. 15s., &c.—The Letter of Columbus, giving his account of the Discovery of America, 1493, a tract of four leaves, brought 30l. 10s.—A Collection of Caricatures from an early date, bound in 12 vols. 92l.—The Chronicles of England, and The Description of Britayne, both printed by Caxton, bound together, not quite perfect, but of an edition of which no perfect copy is known, 180l.—Chaucer's Works, folio, 1532, 151l.—A complete set of Hulsius's Collection of Voyages and Travels, original editions, in 27 vols., small quarto, 1598-1650, 355l.—Galerie Royale de Dresde, 2 vols., 39l.—Galerie de Florence et du Palais Pitti, 4 vols., 28l. 10s.—Hakluyt's Voyages, 4 vols., 1589, 151l. 10s.—Higden's Polychronicon, printed by Wynken de Worde, 1495, 21l. 10s.—A Series of Las Casas's Relations of Transactions with the Indians, 1552, 13l. 13s.—A rare tract by Mathæus de Cracovia, printed by Gutenberg, 1459, 13l. 10s.—Shakespeare's Poems, 1640, 167l.—Bible, Cranmer's Version, printed by Whitchurch, 1550 (the first edition of the "Great Bible" in quarto form), 65l.—Bible, 1539, first edition of Cranmer's Bible, 46l.—Strutt's Dictionary of Engravers, "illustrated" with about 5,000 additional plates, and bound in 38 vols., 68l.—Purchas's Pilgrims, a collection of early Voyages and Travels, 5 vols., 1625-6, 85l.—Bible, Coverdale's Translation, 1535, 95l.—Thomas Aquinas, De Articulis Fidei, a tract of a few leaves supposed to be printed by Gutenberg, 1459, 16l.—Debates in Congress (the American "Hansard"), 113 vols., 41l.—Vespertius's Epistle relative to the Discovery of the New World, 1505, a tract of six leaves, 23l.—Viaggi fatti da gli Spagnuoli, 1536, 13l.—Sibthorp's Flora Græca, 10 vols. 35l.—Smith's History of Virginia, and Travels, 1627-30, 31l.—A Collection of Drawings made by the late Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Smith, of every conceivable subject, natural history, ethnology, antiquities, archaeology, costume, &c., amounting to about 15,000 in number, was knocked down at 500l.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'The FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, Bond Street, from Nine till Five.—Admission, 1s.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Pictures of SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Six.—Admission, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 192, Pall Mall.—THE SEVEN ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, including Henri Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Henri Browne's Great Picture of 'The Sisters of Mercy,' is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Nine till Six daily.

NOW OPEN.—190, PALL MALL.—UPPER ROOM.—EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL ANCIENT PICTURES of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and French Schools, from a Private Venetian Collection. Open from Ten till Six.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

WASHINGTON FRIENDS' GRAND MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS' CANADA and the UNITED STATES, with his Songs, Accidents, and Melodies, daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.

Secretary, W. H. EDWARDS, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM OF SCIENCE, MUSIC, AND ART.—Open Daily, from Twelve to Half-past Four, and from Seven to Half-past Ten.—Admission to the whole of the Entertainment and Exhibitions, One Shilling.—A NEW and ORIGINAL HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT, by MR. J. C. LATER, entitled 'Out for the Day,' with numerous Songs and changes of Character.—BEAUTIFUL SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with elaborate LIGHTS, by MR. J. C. LATER.—WONDERS OF MODERN MAGIC, by MR. J. C. LATER.—GRAND DIORAMAS of PARIS, LISBON, and LONDON.—Swiss Cottages and Mountain Torrents, Conservatories and Stalactite Caverns, &c. &c.

DR. BACHHOFFNER, F.C.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

SCIENCE

Archæia; or, Studies of the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures. By J. W. Dawson, LL.D. (Montreal, Dawson & Son; London, Low & Co.)

At the mere mention of the Hebrew Cosmogony a whole Synagogue of interpreting and reconciling Rabbins rises up to our recollection. Doctors Buckland, Chalmers, Pye Smith, Harris, Hitchcock, and King, plain Hugh Miller and scholastic Kurtz, with half-a-dozen others, start up and claim our attention; not to mention those who never mentioned themselves, but were happily anonymous. Some of those named attracted much notice in their day, and still maintain a respectable position in relation to this subject. Others speedily sank into oblivion, particularly those of the earliest days, being overweighed either by their rigid theology or their cumbrous Hebrew lore, and of such it may be sung:—

The Hebrew roots are seldom found
To flourish, save in barren ground;
Though slowly planted, and with toil,
They overrun and starve the soil.

Others had so little sound geology that they lay like a dried plant between the tall leaves of their theological folios. There were those, too, who conceived they had but to take the volumes of Inspiration and Nature, and to transpose their pages, so as to force them to read and correspond in parallel columns. No natural contortion of the strata themselves equals the artificial contortions which they have suffered at the hands of writers whose works prove little more than that Genesis and Geology begin with the same letters.

We have, however, a very different kind of publication before us now. Amidst so much that is crude, and merely compiled, it is refreshing to meet with an author who has reflected deeply, and observed as well as read fully, before he has put forward his pages in print. He may not arrive at his sixth or seventh thousand, but he will be remembered, and perhaps read, when incompetent writers have been forgotten. Who, for instance, now thinks of opening Young's 'Scriptural Geology' or who now heeds a deceased Dean of York's foolish fulminations against the geologists? But the late Dean of Westminster's books will always be held in honour by the men of the cloister and the men of the quarry, even though the latter have advanced

knowledge beyond their early tutor, and the Mosaic Record under fuller than which shone upon the accompanian.

Dawson, who "rolls the psalm to wintry in Canada, and is chiefly known amongst ourselves by his 'Acadian Geology,' announces that this work is "the result of a series of exegetical studies of the first chapter of Genesis, in connexion with the numerous incidental references to nature and creation in other parts of the Holy Scriptures." He intends also that it shall afford "geologists, and the readers of geological works, a digest of the cosmical doctrines to be found in the Hebrew Scriptures, when treated strictly according to the methods of interpretation proper to such documents, but with the actual of geological science full in view;" and, while he has availed himself of all the critical and expository helps within his reach, "he has trusted principally to a careful comparison, in the original, of all the Scriptural references to every fact and term in question." Nor has the propounder of this design failed to work it out with diligence and argument. The proper and satisfactory treatment of this subject demands far more knowledge of natural science than many have thought, and involves the consideration of great and frequent difficulties. No man will, we think, maintain a firm and lasting eminence in relation to it who does not get out with the deeply-rooted conviction that both records, the Scriptural and the Geological, are true,—both equally true,—both designed for man's instruction, and both capable of mutual illustration and confirmation. To dread or despise one in order to protect or exalt the other is equally unwise and unphilosophical. To say that they cannot be reconciled is unwarrantable; to affirm that they are really reconciled by any man is, perhaps, presumptuous. Yet the great and good men who have thought and spoken in this direction have not laboured in vain, as the present volume will show. Much that was once put forth as hostile to Genesis has now been entirely demolished. Geology has been welcomed as an invaluable friend where it was dreaded as a secret foe. Astronomy has added its friendly observations and celestial light; and Ethnology is continually confirming, instead of confuting, the earliest testimony concerning the earliest pair of human beings. It is undeniable that the first passages of the Biblical cosmogony are obscure. Its first words seem sound forth indistinctly from their archaic remoteness, but the rays of modern science have invaded the mysterious gloom of incalculable ages. Characters formerly regarded as undecipherable are now distinctly legible, and from the strong and abounding confirmations already obtained by the researches of naturalists, no man need fear for a well-grounded faith, if only he will bring it to the light of science, or bring the light of science to it, and rest in the confidence that the discrepancies of to-day may be supplanted by the corroborations of to-morrow.

Geology has often been charged with being changeful, and, therefore, unreliable for Biblical exegesis. Yet it is only changeful, as is all science which is progressive. Its goal in one year is its starting-place in the next. Its progress is rapid, but it is (at least in our land) towards Revelation. This is the more noteworthy as it does not aim at this point. By an entirely different course it arrives at the same resting-place. Besides, if Geology be changeful, what is to be said of Biblical exegesis itself? The very schools of national orthodoxy produce as living leaders Prof.

Baden Powell and Dr. Pusey, Messrs. Jowett and Maurice and Mansel. No five of our equally eminent geologists will so differ on stones as these clergymen do in sermons. They are notoriously wide asunder as the theological poles, while geologists are fairly at one on most of the main principles of their science. Heterodox geologists are the exceptions. To-day we have but one, Darwin, and his reception as a theorist is far from flattering. A glance at the recent Addresses of the Presidents of the Geological Society will show that they tend to unity, and that they all treat Revelation, where touched upon at all, with becoming reverence. Can equal consonance be found in our theological colleges? The very last charge they should bring against geologists is that they are not agreed. Let us hope that the impulse given to these studies by the Burdett Coutts geological scholarships, just founded at Oxford, will lead to a better understanding and a broader view of the testimony of this witness to the truth.

Divines seem very much to have overlooked the theological value of geology. From this ground might be delivered some of the most striking and interesting of all the sermons to be found in stones. The present needs of living men give the fullest significance to many of the old transitions and accumulations of the earth's strata. The column is long in erecting, but man is its capital. Foreshadowings of his approach are to be discerned along the whole line of the geological changes. In him centre the special ends for which there are so many marvellous contrivances. Monstrous and minute creatures abounded in the ancient seas and on Old World shores, but they have passed utterly out of being, and are known only by exhumation,—only in their sepulchral tablets. Man, however, though later than all, is to outlast them all. He is never to pass out of existence. All the components of our great system of Life are perishable, except its culminating creature. He stands imperishable upon accumulated sepulchres. This latest birth of creative time shall witness the end of time. Yet, apart from the Inspired Record, he knows nothing of the past, except by its wrecks and ruins. Geology is his sole teacher here. Did he listen reverently to all it reveals, he would find it a monitor—and, in part, a prophet. Did he conjoin it with Revelation, he would learn from these two friendly witnesses that, while reverence and rectitude characterize him, he has nothing to fear from the march of terrestrial change. Earth has been most wonderfully prepared as the grand floor of his temple, and the hand that raised this floor upon the central foundations of the globe, is slowly but surely rearing the majestic superstructure. To be indifferent to the testimony of the past is to be indifferent to the intimations of the future. The worthiest worshippers in the completed temple, and the most willing, will be those who have loved to trace the one connected, slowly evolving, but never-halting, design which Natural Science manifests to be the governing idea of the grand terrestrial unity.

To detail Dr. Dawson's views would be beyond our province and our limits. We can only intimate some topics on which he holds somewhat advanced opinions, as compared with earlier writers. He adopts the hypothesis of long periods, in place of natural or civil days, for the course of Creation, and thinks that the whole series of fossiliferous rocks belong to the fifth and sixth days, and the early plant-creation to the third day; while, for the great physical changes of the fourth day, Geology has nothing as yet to

show, except a mass of metamorphosed Azoic rocks, which have hitherto yielded no fossils. The creation of the sixth day comprises the herbivorous mammals, a variety of terrestrial reptiles not included in the work of the previous day, and the carnivorous mammals. This corresponds with the tertiary era of Geology, and it must also introduce the existing mammals and Man. The seventh day of Genesis is the period of human history. From this outline it may be readily apprehended how far Genesis and Geology are presumed to synchronize. The doctrine of local centres of groups of species is ingeniously introduced, to account for the contemporaneous existence of carnivorous and predaceous animals with happy and innocent man; the group of man's centre of creation being harmless and innoxious.

Collateral topics are treated in the course of the arguments coincident with or arising out of the creative days; particularly the unity and antiquity of man, which is carefully discussed within moderate limits. The appendices, even when mere condensations, contain some interesting pages relating to science. That on the development of scientific forms by natural law, is excellent, and is anticipative of Mr. Darwin's recent book, which it is clear Dr. Dawson will read with entire dissent. He is also no friend to supposed tertiary races of men,—as pre-Adamites; nor is he convinced by the arguments of the flint-finders in our columns of the necessity of greatly ante-dating the human period. He finds fatal defects in the evidence, and affirms that the observers have not taken into consideration the effects of intense frost in splitting flinty and jaspery stones—that "it is easy to find, among the *débris* of the jasper veins of Nova Scotia, abundance of ready-made arrow-heads and other weapons;" and that "there is every reason to believe that the Indians, and, perhaps, also, the original Celts, sought for and found those naturally split stones, which gave them the least trouble in the manufacture. To these the savage usually adds a little polishing, or notching, or other adaptation; and this seems to be wanting in the greater part of the specimens from Abbeville." But Dr. Dawson speaks not as an eye-witness, and only as a reader of our columns.

We heartily commend this book to intelligent and thoughtful readers; it will not suit others. Its tone throughout is good, while as much is condensed in this one volume as will be required by the general student. Those who will take pains to master it will be grateful to the author for his labours. We are glad that he "has found in Montreal a house sufficiently enterprising to undertake the risk of publication." This fact speaks well for Science in Canada.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 8.—The Rev. R. Main, President, in the chair.—S. Gorton, F. Abbott, and L. P. Casella, were elected Fellows.—Réponse aux Observations présentées par M. Adams sur différentes Objections élevées contre sa Théorie de l'Accélération du moyen Mouvement de la Lune, par M. G. de Pontécoulant.—'On the Importance of making Observations on Thermal Radiation during the coming Eclipse of the Sun,' by William Thomson.—'On certain Babylonian Observations of the Planet Venus,' by the Rev. Dr. Hincks.—'Comparison of Burckhardt's and Hansen's Lunar Tables with the Greenwich Observations from 1847 to 1858,' by G. B. Airy, Esq., Astronomer Royal.—'Results of Meridional Observations of Small Planets; Occultation of a Star by the Moon; and Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites; observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in

the month of May, 1860,' communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'Observations of the Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1860, May 24,' communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'Observations of the Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon on the 24th May, 1860,' by T. Gaunt, Esq.—'Observations of the Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, made at Highbury, 1860, May 24,' by T. W. Burr, Esq.—'Observations of Jupiter,' by Sir William Keith Murray.—'New Variable Star in Ophiuchus,' by Norman Pogson, Esq.—'Note on a Grey Stripe extending from Burckhardt northward, and coincident with the Eastern Flank of Gemini, both Lunar Craters,' by W. R. Birt, Esq.—'Observations of Donati's Comet, made at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, between October 11th, 1858, and March 4th, 1859,' by Sir Thomas Maclear, Director of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—'Éléments de la Comète découverte à Olinda le 26 Février, 1860, d'après les Observations faites à l'Observatoire de la Commission Scientifique, du 26 Février au 13 Mars,' par M. Emm. Liais, Astronome à l'Observatoire Impérial de Paris en Mission Scientifique du Gouvernement Français, et Président de la Commission Scientifique chargée par le Gouvernement Brésilien de réviser la Carte de la Côte du Brésil.—'Notice of some Errors in Baily's Tables and Formule,' by J. O. Farrell, Esq.—'Note on the History and Present Condition of the Problem "To find the Latitude by Observations of the Pole-Star at any Time,"' by John Riddle, Esq.—'A Memoir on the Problem of the Rotation of a Solid Body,' by A. Cayley, Esq.—M. Otto Struve directed the attention of the Society to the results of his measures made on artificial double stars.—'Lescarbault's Planet.' Mr. Ellery, Director of the Victoria Observatory, in a letter, dated 1860, April 24, states that he had half-hourly observations of the sun made throughout the period indicated, without success. Major Tennant, Director of the Madras Observatory, states that, with the exception of times when clouds prevented observation (which he gives in detail), the Sun's disk was watched every few minutes from March 27 to April 10, without success. (Date of letter, April 13, 1860). Mr. Scott, Director of the Observatory at Sydney, states that "he looked for Lescarbault's Planet without success." (Date of letter, April 16, 1860).

FINE ARTS

Recollections of the British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom: with some Account of the Means employed for that Purpose; and Biographical Notices of the Artists who have received Premiums, &c. 1803—1856. By Thomas Smith. (Simpkin & Marshall.)

THE decrepitude of this venerable Institution, which we had recently occasion to remark, becomes still more evident on perusal of the little volume before us. It is, indeed, a record of past glories. Although unlikely now ever to regain strength, the Institution deserves every acknowledgment for past services, and has every claim to honour for the strength with which it supported our earliest efforts to improve Art. The British public has always manifested a natural love for Painting and Music whenever the opportunities were afforded them of such indulgence; but in earlier times these chances were very few. Indeed, a curious book might be written on the various means which artists adopted in old times for the exhibition of their works, and to consider when the public, as a mass, were first thought by the painters themselves worthy of being courted as critics.

With regard to the seventeenth century, it may be questioned whether the humbler classes of London ever heard the name of Van Dyck, the great court painter, during his lifetime: whilst in our own days, by means of print-shops and publicly-shown pictures, the smallest boys and the poorest individuals will at once recognize the names of Landseer and Wilkie. What can afford a more curious indication of the spread of a vigilant interest in Art-matters than the

laconic advertisements of the present day, announcing the geographical wanderings of a single picture, such as "Eastward Ho! is at Bath," or the various advertisements relating to "The Light of the World"! Painters in former days kept open shops, or had the advantage of some corner in a coffee-house or a neighbouring shop-window for the display of their newest productions. A picture by Dobson, exposed in the window of a shop on Snow Hill, attracted the notice of Van Dyck, who became afterwards his most serviceable friend. Sir Robert Peake and Sir Balthazar Gerbier seem to have been both picture-dealers and print-sellers, as well as practical artists, whilst the diaries of Richard Simonds mention occasional collections of pictures by various artists in their respective studios. The great sales, however, of Lely, Richardson and Hudson appear to have first afforded the London public the advantages peculiar to an extensive and varied collection. Auction-rooms also did much for us; but the arrival of the Orleans Collection created the greatest sensation. It produced both connoisseurs and would-be critics; and when the hammer dispersed the various celebrities which had composed the gallery, and plunged them into the obscurities of private possession, all hope of ever seeing them again would be at an end. Crowds, therefore, flocked to the preparatory exhibition, and lovers of Art continued longing afterwards for a renewal of their gratification, whilst a taste for the finest old masters had been gradually spreading. This led to the establishment of a system of occasional and voluntary contributions during the summer months of the finest pictures for exhibition, and the British Institution was hailed with enthusiasm by all parties. It legitimately and naturally augmented the importance of those who were known as possessors of such treasures, and bestowed good on the less wealthy individuals who could only afford to gaze, but whose especial province it was to think, and to study the pictures for imitation or guidance. The Society of Arts, established in 1754, rendered essential benefit to Art by various encouragements, and by the annual distribution of prizes to young men. The Royal Academy was always restricted to modern Art, and no other Exhibitions of any importance existed at the beginning of the century. Since those days picture-dealers have adopted more extensive premises: Dulwich Gallery has been established; Sir John Soane's Museum, as well as the National Collections, have all tended to diminish that necessity which formerly lay upon many students of Art of paying to gain the sight of a genuine production of the older painters. The system of obtaining loans of many of these celebrities, both in painting and sculpture, has been commenced at the South Kensington Museum; and with respect to modern Art, a great change has come within the last few years over our manufacturing districts. These growing results may be regarded as some at least of the causes which tend to reduce the efficiency of the British Institution. The Directors have certainly at no time rendered any service to the literature of the Fine Arts. Even the brief but ponderous prefaces with which their earlier annual Exhibitions were thrown open have been discontinued, whilst the Catalogues have always been destitute of information and remarkable for carelessness of orthography. No history of the pictures exhibited has ever been attempted under authority. Opinions upon the works of Art entrusted to their care might have been beyond the scope of the Directors themselves; but an occasional mention of dates and events in the lives of the artists, and an enumeration of the principal collections through which certain pictures had passed, would have rendered great service to artists and the public at large, and rendered their Exhibitions more popular and instructive. The only attempt—and that a very partial one—was made in connexion with Mr. Alexander Barker's pictures in 1858, when a few dates of the birth and death of some rare painters and a poetical quotation made their appearance. The principle, however, was not improved upon in the succeeding year.

The little volume before us affords a brief chronicle, or summary of all the leading events that have distinguished the Institution from its foundation to the present time; and the first and last pages, in-

deed, afford a striking contrast. The British Institution had no infancy. It sprang into existence in 1805, like the daughter of Jove, in full power and maturity. Let us gaze on its prosperity. At the close of the first year no less a sum than 7,167l. 17s. had been collected from patrons and subscribers. Charitable donations, rewards, and purchases of works of Art were soon instituted; and, between the years 1808 and 1850, 28,515l. were disbursed on those grounds alone. The latest date recorded of premiums to artists is 1842; the latest purchase of modern Art was in 1830. With respect to charitable disbursements, it may be observed that the subsequent establishment of various funds for the relief of artists and their families, and to which the nobility and the wealthy so largely subscribe, would in a great measure tend to diminish the need of applying money to those purposes.

In the year 1811, the Directors purchased West's extensive picture of 'Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple' for 3,150l., and the 'Consecration of St. Nicholas,' by Paul Veronese, for 1,575l. Ward's great allegory of the 'Battle of Waterloo' was purchased, in 1821, for 1,000 guineas; and the same sum was given to Hilton, four years later, for his fine picture of 'Christ Crowned with Thorns.' The Parmigiano, 'The Vision of St. Jerome,' was purchased, in 1823, for 3,302l. 10s. These pictures were all presented by the Directors to the National Gallery or other public institutions. Naval subjects by G. Arnold, Briggs, S. Drummond, and George Jones, may also be seen, through similar circumstances, at Greenwich Hospital. The noblest act of charity was the transfer of 3,000l. the proceeds of the exhibition of the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1830, to his surviving nieces.

Haydon and Sir George Hayter here found the best and most friendly walls for the display of their largest works. The very building had previously acquired a degree of veneration from the spirited undertakings of Alderman Boydell and his Shakespearean scheme. The large piece of sculpture, by Banks, over the entrance in Pall Mall, has probably lost its significance to most of the present visitors; but the following passages from Mr. Smith's book may serve acceptably both as information and record:—

"The Shakespeare Gallery was built by Alderman Boydell in 1789, for the reception of pictures to illustrate scenes from the works of our immortal poet; these pictures were afterwards engraved, to adorn the beautiful edition known as the Boydell Shakespeare. It was built on the site of Mr. Dodley's house in Pall Mall. The original idea of publishing this grand work arose from a conversation at the table of Mr. Josiah Boydell, at West End, Hampstead, November 1787: the company consisted of Mr. West, Mr. Romney, Mr. P. Sandby, Mr. Hayley, Mr. Horle, Mr. Brathwaite, Alderman Boydell, and the host. The scheme was there fully discussed and approved, and soon after commenced with such activity that a great number of pictures were painted by leading artists of the time even before the Gallery was finished for their reception. The great object of the promoters was to establish an English School of Historical Painting, and they believed that no subjects were better adapted for that purpose than scenes from Shakespeare. The cost of this splendid monument to the genius of Shakespeare was considerably more than 100,000l. * * * The Select Committee reported that in pursuance of the authority given them by the General Meeting of the 11th of June, they had agreed to purchase for 4,500l. the Shakespeare Gallery in Pall Mall, held for a term of 99 years from Lady-day 1805, under a rent of 125l. a year."

The first exhibition took place in 1806, and was confined to modern works. A few pictures by the old masters were lent privately at the close of the Exhibition. They were not shown to the public; and the students for whose benefit they were collected were discouraged as far as possible from making direct copies from them. The object of this restriction was a good one. Young artists were desired to imitate and emulate the grand works thus open to them, and the pernicious manufacture of forgeries by the cat's-paw system of full-sized copies was to be avoided. The following enactment, dated July 23, 1812, affords full confirmation:—

"That no copy be made of any picture lent to the Institution, it being the opinion of the Committee, that the objects of the Institution may be best obtained by Imitations, Studies, and Sketches, and by the endeavour at producing companions to the pictures lent."

In 1813 was opened the first public Exhibition of paintings by deceased painters, consisting of a collection of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Payne Knight Most of the Masters' p character. the following.

1814. Wo and Zoffan King Chara-ture was Blenheim.—'The Mirac—1817. T the 'Elym Beautiful C—1819. T at Lystra.—'trials.—18 Pictures by pictures col The exhibi 1830. The Selections—Lawrence. tures of 'I King Cha A Selection The Work tion of His of the Mar Remarkab formal pic Collection residence. Yarbrough Lord Carl Lord Suffo selected o of the year visited Lu-bition.

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Payne Knight wrote the Preface to the Catalogue. Most of the succeeding Exhibitions of the "Old Masters" possessed some leading or distinctive character. Among them may be particularized the following years:—

1814. Works of Gainsborough, Hogarth, Wilson, and Zoffani.—1815. Van Dyck's masterpiece of 'King Charles on the Dun Horse,' whilst the picture was on its way from Marlborough House to Blenheim.—1816. Two of Raphael's cartoons, 'The Miraculous Draught,' and 'Paul Preaching.'—1817. Two more cartoons, the 'Ananias,' and the 'Elymas.'—1818. Two more cartoons, 'The Beautiful Gate,' and 'Christ's Charge to Peter.'—1819. The remaining cartoon, of 'The Sacrifice at Lystra.'—1820. A collection of Historical Portraits.—1822. Bonnemaison's Copies of the Four Pictures by Raphael at Madrid.—1826-7. All the pictures collected by George IV. in Carlton House. The exhibition was repeated the following year.—1830. The Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence.—1833. Selections from the Works of Reynolds, West, and Lawrence.—1838. De la Roche's two large pictures of 'Lord Strafford going to Execution,' and 'King Charles insulted in the Guard-room.'—1840. A Selection of the Works of W. Hilton.—1842. The Works of Sir David Wilkie.—1846. A Collection of Historical Portraits.—1847. The Collection of the Marquis of Bute, from Luton House.—1848. Remarkable as first introducing the older and more formal pictures of the Italian School.—1849. The Collection of the Earl of Yarborough, from his town residence.—1850. The Collection of the Earl of Yarborough, removed from Appuldurcombe.—1851. Lord Carlisle's Mabuse and 'The Three Maries.'—Lord Suffolk's 'Raboteur,'—an extensive and well-selected collection well worthy of the importance of the year and the vast influx of foreigners who visited London for the great Hyde-Park Exhibition.

Such are some of the leading facts culled from this serviceable little volume. The writer, who states his acquaintance and connexion with the establishment for a long series of years, has certainly shown great care and considerable judgment in the employment of very extensive materials. His short biographies, both of patrons and of artists, are exceedingly acceptable. The following general statements we adopt from his Preface:—"The works of British artists that have been exhibited in this gallery amount to the number of 23,150, and the value of pictures sold by the artists during the whole course of the Institution amounts to 150,000*l*. The number of pictures by deceased masters borrowed for the various Exhibitions, since 1813, is no less than 7,683." Let us hope that the coming Exhibition of the "Old Masters" may be more creditable than the last. Bad pictures with distinguished owners will naturally find excellent places; and works also which, although very indifferent in themselves, have acquired an undeserved fame and notoriety, will command similar advantages. Cases like these have rather a beneficial effect, since works submitted to severe scrutiny in good light, under claims to distinction, fall ever after to their merited level. But it is indeed a bad sign when pictures of very inferior merit, without either celebrity or distinguished ownership, as we saw last year, are allowed to occupy prominent places. It argues inefficiency in the managing powers, and will seriously diminish future interest and confidence in the proceedings of the Institution. Better have very few and very select pictures than a great crowd of fine frames and unworthy canvases. The taste for Art is surely now sufficiently raised to warrant the suggestion, even as a money speculation.

NEW PAINTED GLASS.

HAVING lately looked at a good deal of new painted glass at home and abroad, and as the decoration is increasingly in request, by way of memorial as well as of beautification—some fancies on the subject strung together may not be wholly useless. It is curious to see how certain new colours prevail in modern church-windows as fashionably as in haberdashers' shops. While the old ruby seems hardly attainable, save in one or two specimens

from Dresden,—while the other primitive colours, which made Saint or Bishop or Patriarch stand out so gloriously at the end of dim side-aisle, or aloft beneath the vault, seem avoided—whether from economy (it cannot surely be chemical ignorance) or false taste who shall say?—everywhere—whether the church be Sainte Clotilde at Paris or the very striking Cathedral at Glasgow—a sickly grasshopper-green is in vogue, which gives the show a thinness and poverty destructive of its purpose and real character.—The paper-decorations improvised to cover and to cheer the naked, cold windows of *Notre Dame de Paris*, on the occasion of the christening of the *Prince Impérial*, looked as substantial and harmonious as many of the recent contributions intended for perpetuity (Republicanism and Puritanism permitting) which have been lately placed.—Particularly was I struck with this by the Munich west window of the carefully-restored Cathedral of Glasgow. Into the glass of this, 1500*l*. of good Scottish money have been annealed; yet the effect is poor and pretty—chilling, rather than enriching the austere nave of a very grand church, to deck which the glow of Autumn, not the rainy and capricious tints of April, was required.—There is to be glass everywhere in Glasgow Cathedral. Even "the Barony Laigh Kirk," which was one of the most solemn crypts before Scott's genius haunted its heavy columns, with their concealing shadows—by that interview in his 'Rob Roy,' is in progress of adornment, since the modern men and women of Glasgow—while still stoutly Presbyterian—have no fear of the protests of an *Andrew Fairweather* or a Jenny Geddes.—Windows are already in the crypt, by artists of Edinburgh, Munich, Dresden, Brussels. Those from the third town mentioned are the best. The Munich specimens, however correctly meek in design (as is the fashion of Munich *quasi*-religious art), are thin and dull in colour; overdone with the grasshopper-green aforesaid. What has made Bavaria so dead to the example of her old glories—to name but one, the Volkamer window at Nuremberg?—From Brussels, with a warmer fancy intended, we get too constant a repetition of those foxy flesh tints, which seem to form the new Belgian fixed idea of human colour, and are for ever to be found in the paintings of De Keyser and Wappers, and their pupils. Yet for this there is no warrant in the famous Low-Country windows—neither in those by Van der Weyde in the Cathedral at Brussels, though these contain too much *grisaille* in rock-work and architectural backgrounds,—still less in the splendid "Krabeth glasses" at Gouda.—In the Edinburgh specimens an ungracious dull grey prevails,—and all these windows, with all their different humours, tend to destroy in each other such charm as might be given by any one individuality repeating itself so as to compose a unity. The impression made is one of patchiness and contradiction—of private self-assertion rather than private judgment. When will it be understood that one "Master of Works," carefully selected, is better than the most skilful-handed Committee: provided that each member makes it a condition of co-operation, that he shall leave a little print of his own stubborn finger in the pie?

C.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The success of the exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, 'The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple,' now in the German Gallery, has been signal. We understand the receipts from admissions alone have almost repaid to Mr. Gambart the whole of the purchase-money. The subscription list for the engraving of this picture is unusually large. A committee of gentlemen of Manchester wished to purchase, some time since, this work for their contemplated Fine Arts Gallery in that city. Mr. Gambart, we are informed, offered it to them for the original price, 3,000*l*.; he was willing to forego 500*l*. of this sum, as his own subscription towards the carrying out of the most desirable object of establishing a splendid gallery in the city whose leading inhabitants are patrons of Art on the very noblest scale. The Government, through the Department of Science and Art, have done a good thing towards the encouragement of High Art, by the establishment of itinerant

Museums and Galleries of Art, and by subsidies to the National Galleries of Edinburgh and Dublin. The advantage of establishing such collections in large provincial cities being admitted, there can be no doubt that a wealthy place like Manchester ought to possess, by whatever means, a Gallery of Art, worthy of the distinguished position it holds in the Art-world. We do not think this praiseworthy movement ought to be allowed to lapse or remain incomplete. Mr. Gambart's offer was only clogged with the condition,—a most reasonable one, indeed,—that he should retain Mr. Holman Hunt's picture until the completion of the engraving, for the privilege of which he pays, in addition to the 3,000*l*. before stated, 2,500*l*.

The sum of 1,600*l*., which appeared on the estimates for two statues of British Sovereigns, was withdrawn on Friday week, after an animated discussion between various members, on the policy and taste of erecting a statue to Oliver Cromwell, the expense of a series of statues, as proposed, and the state of the public commissions given to Messrs. Ward, MacIise, Herbert, and Dyce. These gentlemen were attacked vigorously and defended; Mr. Ward and Mr. Herbert have since written to the papers defending themselves. The sum of 1,200*l*. for the Lords and Commons corridors was retained.

An Appendix to the Report respecting the National Gallery, contains a statement which, we think, calls for attention, in the hope that a remedy may be provided for what is really pitiable in the employment of a most unfit and meretricious model by many of the painters in oil (students). We referred to this subject in a recent notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition. Under the circumstances brought before us by this return, we feel it our absolute duty to appeal to the profession and the managers of the Gallery, that this crying evil and most dangerous practice should be put a stop to. It appears that of the pictures in the Collection, that which we may safely appeal to all artists to designate as the very worst and most flagrant example of bad art, is precisely that which is most frequently copied by the tyros of the Gallery. We refer to Dyckman's picture of 'The Blind Beggar'—a work so devoid of all true and honest qualities, that we cannot help marvelling how it could be allowed to retain a place on the walls. The only reason for such a position being given to it, is that it may serve as a beacon and warning of the complete folly and weakness of a style which relies upon sentimental clap-trap feeling for expression, and elaborate stippling for execution, to the total neglect of colour, surface, tone, handling, manliness of treatment, and intellectual power in any quality of the art. Sir C. Eastlake must have been not a little astonished and annoyed to find the result to be as we have stated. In the year ending December, 1859, 14 (!) copies of 'The Blind Beggar' have been made,—of the 'Gevartius,' 9,—Cuypp's 'Landscape, with Cattle' (No. 53), 7. Other popular works in proportion.

A statue to Marshal Jourdan, in bronze, is to be erected at his birthplace, Bourges, the work of the famous French sculptor, M. E. Robert.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that a SERIES of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS will take place in the FLORAL HALL, Covent Garden, commencing MONDAY NEXT, August 13. To continue for One Month only. Conductors, Prince Galitzin and Alfred Mellon.—Promenade, 1*l*. Reserved Seats, 2*l*. 6*d*.; Orchestra Stalls, 2*l*. The Concerts will commence at Eight, and terminate before Eleven.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. ENGLISH SONGS.

'The Mother's Song,' by Barry Cornwall. Set to music by John Hullah (Addison & Co.). This is one of Mr. Hullah's picturesque settings of picturesque words—though good, not altogether his best. We cannot like the dissyllabic snap on such words as "sire," "fire."—Mr. Hullah so rarely errs in this matter, that the error has possibly been made on purpose, under some peculiar fancy of effect.—'Sleep, little Birdie, sleep,' by C. A. Barry (Olivier), is a graceful setting of the Laureate's delicate lyric from 'Sea Dreams.'—Among the better songs in

the heap to be disposed of is 'Shining Stars'; one of Miss Procter's beautiful lyrics, set by Wilhelm Sculthes (Addison & Co.), and, as usual with the composer, elegantly set.—'I wish I were a Child again,' by Mr. G. A. Macfarren (Cramer & Co.), is far beyond the bounds of musical inanity, though not among Mr. Macfarren's most substantial or happiest efforts.—Mr. F. Berger, who is also among our better song composers, has somehow lost his way over some words by Leila, 'Love me little, love me long,' (Addison & Co.), and made a song which, though in semblance more expressive than the average, is still not one of his best songs.—'Rosy-lipped Kate' (same publishers) is another novelty from the same hand, to which the same character applies.—Among odd things not to be overlooked (if only by reason of their very oddity) is a setting of old George Wither's quaint lyric, Shall I, wastage in despair?

by Signor Piatti (Schott & Co.). Calabria and Carfale are not farther apart than is the poet of Old England from the violoncellist of young Italy. Signor Piatti here writes like a musician rather than a melodist.—'Afternoon in February,' Prof. Longfellow's well-known lyric, set by Arthur Cottam (Rudall, Rose & Co.), merits to be withdrawn from the herd of every-day songs. It is picturesque, though, as indeed it should be, something lugubrious.—Here, too, we may include 'The Red King's Stone' (Addison), 'Thou art mine, Love, in gladness,' and 'Our Home shall be a Grassy Dell' (Scheurmann), by C. M'Korkell, as a very little above the common level.—'O, well I love the Spring,' by Maria Tiddeman (Addison) is a pleasant reminder that women are beginning to think for themselves in musical composition. Among the group of graceful and thoughtful musicians, which includes Miss Macirone, Mrs. Tom Taylor and others, the writer of this song may claim a fair, if not a first-rate, place. Why is there no second verse? The sentiment and the music would have borne as much.—'Sadness,' by Sir J. Harington, Bart. (Lonsdale) is a pleasing and graceful amateur melody.

We must now address ourselves to a catalogue of commonplace works; there being degrees, positive, comparative, and superlative, even in commonplace works. For the majority of these publications, however, mere enumeration is sufficient notice.—'Our Early Home,'—'There sat upon a Linden-tree,'—'Sing, pretty Streamlet, sing,'—'Katy, Irish Ballad,'—'Denis,' Irish Ballad (Leader & Cocks), are by G. B. Allen: the last two purporting to be arrangements; though, if it be so, of national melodies hardly marked enough to be worth arranging. Of the other songs, the third is the best, having a certain graceful rocking motion.—'I love to sing' and 'I forgive him' (Addison & Co.) are by E. L. Hime.—'Over the Mountain' (same publishers), by Stephen Glover, is commonplace of the first class.—Mr. Henry Regaldi has spent an hour over arranging certain songs by Ignatius, 'When first I met thee roving' and 'One Summer Morn' (Jewell), which provoke criticism, being called 'Melodies of England'; albeit, melody there is little or none.—'Spring-time and I,' by E. Reynolds (Williams), wears the air of poor amateur music.—'Magdalena,' by Peter the Venerable, A.D. 1092, is a Latin hymn translated by the Rev. Alexander Ross—not well set by C. G. H. (Oetzmann & Co.).—'Were I the Chief whose gallant bearing' is paraphrased from the French by Mr. J. W. Mould—set by Mr. Stoepel (Lonsdale).—How this comes into a serial publication ostensibly devoted to "the National and Popular Music of France" it seemed difficult to explain, till we saw that composers as little French as Handel figure in the catalogue. Mr. Stoepel should hardly enter the same list as Handel.—'The Warning of the Rose' is written as well as composed by Mr. Rophino Lacy (Cramer & Co.).—'Summer Gladness,' 'Days past long ago,' and 'Queen of Fresh Flowers' (Duet), by Mr. Sampson (Cramer & Co.) are a shade better;—and a shade better still is 'Night Watchers,' by Joseph Robinson (same publishers).—Mrs. J. Holman Andrews has disposed herself in arranging 'The last Rose of Summer,' with a second voice part.—'The memory of thee,' by J. W. Morgan.—'Lassie, are you waking,' by George Linley (same publishers).

—'Sing on, sweet thrush,'—'Love and Fear,' yet one more song about the sea by Alice Mary Smith.—'Airy Fairy Liltan,' by R. E. L. (Leader & Cocks).—'The Evening Chimes,' by J. W. (Royal Musical Repository) may be strung together as below mediocrity.—'Winning the Gloves,' a comic ballad by C. W. Glover—the comicality of which seems hard to find,—and 'Charming Sue,' by Charles Sloman (Addison & Co.) are eminent in the sentimental vulgarity of their lithographic frontispieces.—The Musical Treasury is publishing Scotch songs printed in wooden type at a cheap rate.

The above is enough, and more than enough,—but still a quarter of a score patriotic outbreaks remain to be tabulated.—'The Rifle Recruiting Call,' by Maurice Cobham (Wessel & Co.),—'Arm,' by Jas. Saunders (Williams),—'The Volunteer's Song,' by Edward Hummel, who had better not, at the head of such a poor production, have announced himself as "son and pupil of the late celebrated German composer, J. N. Hummel" (Cocks & Co.),—'The British Volunteers,' a cooking-up of the old "British Grenadiers" (D'Almaine & Co.),—'The Rifle Volunteer,' by Thomas Craddock (Shepherd) make up an "awkward squad." No foreign-born enemy who is a slave will shake in his "wooden shoes" in terror at the most potent of these war-songs. Our chances of a "Marseillaise," such as soured the milk of human kindness even in the sweet-tempered Mr. Meagles, may have died out with Dibdin—in more odd ways than one, the English counterpart to Rouget de Lisle.

PRINCESS'S.—The Zouave troupe still continue at this theatre, and have added to their repertoire some new pieces; among them, the *vaudevilles* of 'Pas de Fumée sans Feu,' 'Les Petites Misères de la Vie Humaine,' and 'Une Fille Terrible.' Their merit as actors has been well sustained, and they have proved moderately attractive. On Monday, they exhibited their talents in the comic *opératta*, 'Les Deux Aveugles.'

ADELPHI.—On Wednesday, Mr. Webster took his benefit at this theatre. The drama selected for the occasion was 'Janet Pride.' The great success that attended the performance was probably due to its being the first appearance of the actor-manager since his provincial tour. Mr. Webster has abundance of claims on the theatrical public; and it was pleasant to witness the unmistakable recognition of them by the very large audience then assembled to greet a popular and highly deserving favourite.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—There are exceptional cases in which the rule not to speak of works ere they be perfectly presented to the public may be justifiably departed from. Herr Molique's Oratorio, 'Abraham,' the pianoforte score of which (Ewer & Co.) has been some days before us, is one of them. Without in the least precluding such criticism as should only be applied after performance, it may be asserted, without hesitation, that the Oratorio is one meriting no ordinary attention. Be the quality what it may, we are cognizant of no modern German composition of its kind, so sustained in its quality of interest, since 'Elijah.' Counting recitatives, 'Abraham' contains forty-four numbers. It is divided into two parts. It has no overture. The voices are written for within the average compass. There is no extraordinary difficulty made or provided. The sterling quality of the music, which will suggest itself to every one perusing the score, was thoroughly authenticated at the rehearsal on Monday morning. Like all sterling men, Herr Molique has been always so plain in his dealings with his public,—so sedulous in matters of Art, so modestly chary of anything bearing the aspect of self-recommendation,—that it is a pleasant duty to offer the above memoranda, at a juncture when a matured and important work by him is about to come to judgment.—A word more on another matter in connexion with 'Abraham,' Mdlle. Michal impressed us favourably by the thoroughly musician-like steadiness with which she took the *soprano* duty for Madame Novello,

who will not arrive in England for some weeks to come.

The ears of London concert-goers are not to be indulged with more than a week's holiday this year, since a series of entertainments is advertised in the Floral Hall, Covent Garden, to commence on the 13th, under the guidance of Mr. A. Mellor. Miss Parepa and Miss Augusta Thomson are to sing. The performances of classical music are to be on a grand scale; and the first eight concerts are to be conducted by Prince George Galitzin. The benefit concert of Herr Max at the Crystal Palace to-day should attract those who love that which is choice; since the music of Mozart's 'Schauspiel-Direktor,' as yet only incompletely rendered here by Herr Offenbach's company, forms part of his programme.—In the bustle and distraction of the musical season just over, it could hardly be expected but that some matters must be overlooked. We find that mention has not been made of Miss Eleanor Wilkinson, as a singer of more than ordinary promise. Such is the case.

Mr. Balfé is understood to be at work on another opera, in conjunction with Mr. J. P. Simpson.

To carry out the object of its decision as regards musical pitch, the Committee of the Society of Arts, on whose proceedings we have reported step by step, is now circulating a declaration, recommending the fork prepared at its instance, which all the advocates of uniformity are invited to sign.

The inexactness of the English news in the *Gazette Musicale*, which has been now pointed out to all concerned in that periodical, has of late been taking bold forms. Only the other day (to instance) we were reading of the commencement of the season of our *Popular Concerts*! The journal which arrived on Monday last contains yet more hazardous assertions, which any Londoner may be able to contradict; but, with these, a problematical announcement too strange to be withheld. This is, that Signor Mario and Madame Grisi (the latter with "more last words") are engaged to sing next year at *Her Majesty's Theatre*.

The impossibility of open-air pleasures being cultivated, save under umbrellas, has been "an ill wind" which has "blown good" to the theatres in Paris this year. Usually during July and August, and a good half of September, they are hardly to be kept open. This season we read of 'Le Petit Chaperon Rouge' revived at the *Opéra Comique*, not unsuccessful, though the cast is eminently mediocre, with the exception of Madame Faure-Lefebvre;—at the same theatre, of the success of Mdlle. Marimon as *Catarina* in the totally impossible yet altogether amusing opera of MM. Scribe and Auber.—'Les Diamans.'—At the *Grand Opéra* Madame Van den Hengel Duprez and Mdlle. Sax are said to have given a new life to M. Meyerbeer's 'Robert,' now far on its way to being five hundred representations old.—A phenomenon worthy of consideration by all generous persons interested in the occupation of women—is the increasing number of female players on stringed instruments, which the chronicles of the *Conservatoire* speak of. This year, at the examination of students, Mdlle. Boulay gained a first—Mdlle. Castellani a second—prize. The violoncello, too, has its professional students (and prize-winners to boot) among the gentler sex.—Madame Viardot is about to turn her genius, experience, and science to account, by assisting to edit a selection of the best classical vocal music of the Italian, German, and French schools, with directions as to style, accentuation, colouring, &c. This is a promise of no common value.

The *Gazette Musicale* mentions that a *Signora* Lumley, niece to Mr. Lumley of *Her Majesty's Theatre*, has been singing at the *Teatro Rê*, Milan, with success.

It should be said, in correction, or rather explanation, of our late notice of M. Delaporte's resignation, that this has only reference to the Presidency of the Society at Paris,—not removing him from his sphere of provincial usefulness, the value of which was so notably attested at Sydenham a few weeks since.

The King of Saxony, we perceive, has done a wise thing in at last reversing the attituder which

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Civil L pensions 1859 and upon the Emily Be to the pe in consid vices of their pr Caroline Amelia L the late proportion thes's lab scanty m Hoppner the long at Napl deration study of stances.— to the p in consid and of hi in consid literatur cultivate of helpi in consid Capt. B trade, a and of Coast o to the consider to the li Logan, to math present loss of in consid Bishop left with vided f Carolin 50l. ea which father's of the la them in consider seafarin stances

has so long excluded Herr Wagner from Germany, because of his past insubordinate proceedings. It remains to be seen how the music of that original thinker will thrive when the nourishment of controversy, based on persecution of its writer, is withdrawn from it. His 'Tristan und Isolde,' and the four *Nibelungen* operas, are, as matters have stood, long in coming.

On Wednesday week Miss Vandenhoff, the daughter of the tragedian, and herself a tragic actress of high merit, died, after a sudden attack of inflammation of the brain. She had been for some time married to Mr. Swinbourne, though still performing under her maiden name. She was an authoress as well as an actress; and produced, in 1852, at the Haymarket Theatre, an elegant five-act drama, entitled 'Woman's Heart,' and in which she was accustomed to star in the provinces. Her literary acquirements are said to have been considerable, as doubtless her education was good. Her histrionic style was of the classical school, founded on her father's, — stately, measured, and subdued. She shone in the 'Antigone' of Sophocles, when produced at Covent Garden Theatre; and also as the *Alcestis* of Euripides, at the St. James's Theatre. She was born in the year 1818, and made her first appearance, at Drury Lane, as *Juliet*, on the 11th of April 1836. In person she was tall and elegant; her delivery was slow, owing, we believe, to some impediment of speech; but was always artistically regulated, and occasionally effective. She was, in fact, a thoroughly instructed elocutionist.

MISCELLANEA

Civil List Pensions.—The following is a list of all pensions granted between the 20th day of June 1859 and the 20th day of June 1860, and charged upon the Civil List:—Miss Catherine Bailey, Miss Emily Bailey, Mrs. Mary Ward, 50*l.* (in addition to the pension of 50*l.*, granted to them in 1855), in consideration of the long and meritorious services of their late father in the War Office, and of their present distressed circumstances. — Miss Caroline Lardner, Miss Louisa Lardner, Miss Amelia Lardner, Miss Adeline Lardner, Miss Clara Lardner, and Miss Jane Lardner (sisters of the late Dr. Dionysius Lardner), 125*l.* (in equal proportions), in consideration of their late brother's labours in the cause of science, and of their scanty means. — Mrs. Helen Galloway (daughter of Hoppner the painter), 100*l.*, in consideration of the long services of her husband, as British Consul at Naples. — Dr. Robert Blakey, 100*l.*, in consideration of his exertions to aid and promote the study of philosophy, and of his straitened circumstances. — Mr. Edward Atherstone, 25*l.* (in addition to the pension of 75*l.* granted to him in 1858), in consideration of his great services to literature, and of his advanced age. — Miss Julia Pardoe, 100*l.*, in consideration of 'thirty years' toil in the field of literature, by which she has contributed both to cultivate the public taste, and to support a number of helpless relations. — Mrs. Ellen Beecroft, 50*l.*, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Capt. Beecroft, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the advancement of British interests and of science, during twenty-five years on the Coast of Africa, where he ultimately fell a victim to the climate. — Dr. Robert Bigsby, 100*l.*, in consideration of his great services and contributions to the literature of his country. — The Rev. Henry Logan, 100*l.*, in consideration of his contributions to mathematical and scientific literature, and his present state of destitution, in consequence of the loss of his eyesight. — Mrs. Lucy Rigaud, 150*l.*, in consideration of the labours of her late husband, Bishop of Antigua, and of her distressing position, left with a family of seven children, quite unprovided for. — Mrs. Catherine Liddon and Miss Caroline Cort (daughters of the late Henry Cort), 50*l.* each, in consideration of the great benefits which have accrued to this country from their late father's inventions in the manufacture of iron, and of the large fortune which he expended in carrying them into execution. — Mrs. Janet Taylor, 50*l.*, in consideration of her benevolent labours among the seafaring population of London, and of the circumstances of difficulty in which she is placed by the

death of her husband. — Mrs. Sarah Jane Le Blanc, 100*l.*, in consideration of the great benefits conferred on naval science by her father, the late Sir Samuel Benthham. — Mrs. Charlotte Rowcroft, 50*l.* (in addition to the pension of 50*l.* granted to her in 1858), in consideration of the long services of her late husband, and father-in-law, as British Consuls in the United States and South America respectively.

Free Trade in Paper and the Importation of Books.—The following resolution was adopted by the House of Commons on Tuesday morning last:—"That, in lieu of the duties of Customs now charged on the articles undermentioned, the following duties of Customs shall, on and after the 16th day of August, 1860, be charged thereon on importation from France, and likewise from Algeria, if the produce thereof, into Great Britain and Ireland, viz.,—Books, being of editions printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound, the cwt., 16*s.*; books, admitted under Treaties of International Copyright, the cwt., 15*s.*; mill-boards, the cwt., 16*s.*. Paper, viz.,—Brown paper, made of old rope or cordage only, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith, the cwt., 16*s.*; printed, painted, or stained paper-hangings, or flock paper, the cwt., 14*s.*; gilt, stained, coloured, embossed, and all fancy kinds, not being paper-hangings, the cwt., 16*s.*; waste paper, or paper of any sort, not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with duty, the cwt., 16*s.*; paste-board, the cwt., 15*s.*. Prints and drawings, viz.,—Plain or coloured, the cwt., 16*s.*; admitted under Treaties of International Copyright, the cwt., 15*s.*; or, at the option of the importer, single, each, 0*d.*; bound, the dozen, 1*d.*."

Mr. D. R. Hay's Theory of Form.—As the *Athenæum* has from time to time devoted careful attention to the theory of Mr. D. R. Hay, of Edinburgh, as to the principles of Beauty in form and the formative arts, it occurs to me that what I am about to mention may be of interest to some of your readers. Mr. Hay's Theory consists in the assimilation of the harmonic proportions of form to the diatonic scale in music, or, as he himself briefly sums it up:—"He lays down as his first position that the eye is influenced in its estimation of spaces by a simplicity of proportion similar to that which guides the ear in its appreciation of sounds; and, as his second, that it is guided in this estimate by direction rather than by distance, just as the ear is guided by number rather than magnitude of vibrations." On looking into Hutchins's 'History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset' (vol. 4, p. 155, of the edition of 1815), I find that a similar theory was propounded by a portrait-painter of the last century,—Giles Hussey, who died in 1788. It is there stated, along with many other details, that Hussey "contended that the principles of harmony obtained generally throughout nature, but especially in the proportions of the human form; that it was not so true that the Deity in his works proceeded geometrically as harmonically; as to the human head, he always drew it on the musical scale." It appears that Mr. Hussey applied this principle in his portraits and compositions; and would even, if dissatisfied with any portrait during its progress, rectify it according to his theory, producing, it is stated, remarkable likenesses as the result. A typical head drawn by the painter on this system is given in the book, which cites also opinions to a similar effect expressed by other persons. Mr. Hay, as your readers may remember, has applied his theory to Greek sculpture of the human form and architecture, as in the Parthenon, and also to Gothic architecture, as in Lincoln Cathedral. As far as my recollection serves me, Mr. Hay does not indicate his being aware that such a theory had been advanced by any person before himself, and, of course, it is not for me to insinuate that he was so. It does not appear that Mr. Hussey published any writings on the subject; but two letters of his are cited in Hutchins's work developing the theory at some length. W. M. ROSSETTI.
45, Upper Albany Street, N.W., July 15.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Admirer of Talent.—R. E. L.—J. O. N. R.—F. J. B.—G. G.—Curates of Riverdale.—F.—P. N. T.—W. S.—received.

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Tenbury, May 10th, 1860.

I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the superior excellence of M. ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums.

If I were about to purchase one myself, I should certainly prefer those of this maker to all others.

FREDERICK GORE OUSELEY.

From PROFESSOR STERNDALÉ BENNETT, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge.

30, Inverness-terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.
April 18th, 1860.

The Harmoniums by M. ALEXANDRE, of Paris, which I recently had the pleasure to inspect at the house of Messrs. CHAPPELL & Co., exhibit the utmost perfection of manufacture.

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WILLIAM STERNDALÉ BENNETT.

From HERB ENGEL, Professor of the Harmonium at the Royal Academy of Music.

I have great pleasure in stating, that in my opinion ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums are superior to all others, whether made in England or on the Continent.

From JAMES TURLE, Esq. Organist of Westminster Abbey.

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December 10, 1859.

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